THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 45. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Mr. Disraeli on America.

Where is Elijah Pogram?

Why Paris Surrendered.

The Murder of U.S. Marshal Jenkins

Great Tornado in the West.

Whole Villages Desolated.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE HIGH COMMISSION.

Arrival of the British Commissioners.

The British members of the Joint High Commission to settle the Alabama claims arrived yesterday in the steamship Cuba, from Liverpool. The steamer reached her dock in Jersey City at about 6 o'clock, and the members of the commission, accompanied by Mr. E. M. Archibald, British Consul at New York, were driven in carriages to the Brevoort House in that city, where they arrived about 8 o'clock. A telegram was at once sent to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington, informing him of the fact. The members of the commission are Earl de Grey, Lord Tenterden, Viscount Goderich, and Professor Bernard. Sir Stafford Northcote, another member of the commission, is now on his way to this country. The commissioners are accompanied by two secretaries, Mr. Howard and Mr. Cremer. The time of their departure tor Washington had not been fixed upon last evening, but their stay in New York will probably be brief.

Comments of the British Press.

ENGLAND'S POSITION.

From the London Times, Feb. 10.

The Alabama controversy, the settlement of which has been looked upon as a matter of the highest national importance, is made to a great extent subsidiary to another of only secondary interest. Yet there can be no doubt which of the several questions submitted to Lord De Grey and his colleagues will chiefly engage their attention. The pressure of public opinion and the early adjournment of the United States Senate will force them to enter at an early date on the question of England's liability for the depredations of the Alabama. Nothing has yet been decided in the dispute, and principles, as well as details, will have to be considered. Our first impression on hearing of a joint commission is that the British Government must have made up its mind to abandon the position it has held from the beginning—that it intends to admit its liability for the escape of the Alabama, which, as successive ministers maintain, left our shores unarmed, and became a ship-of-war only after she was beyond our jurisdiction. A joint commission looks like a body to be intrusted chiefly with details where there is no dispute on principle, or with the examination of claims and accounts. But this, we are assured, is not the purpose of the present commission. We believe, however, that they have authority to enter upon all questions relating to the late war, though we are not clear as to their capacity to bind either nation by their decision. It is satisfactory to be assured that England does not abandon the position she has hitherto maintained, and that, whatever course may be taken with respect to the Alabama, the preliminary question, whether England is liable at all, must be first decided against us by a competent authority.

MR. DISRAELI CENSURED.

From the Daily Telegraph.

Mr. Disraeli sinned most deeply last night when he came to the subject of American diplomacy. American statesmen like Mr. Sumner, and American officials like President Grant, speak of England, we are told, with an insolence which they address to no other Power. Their speeches and State papers bristle with offensive expressions which they fling at England because they believe she is weak, and that they may insult her with impunity. Mr. Disraeli calls upon us to make known, once for all, that we will not endure such treatment. But again we must point out that, if his words mean anything, they mean war. We could not protest against the insolence of Mr. Sumner in formal dispatches. We could not demand a conference to teach him manners.

The whole world would join America in laughing at such diplomacy. If we protested at all, it must be by the thunders of our fleet. But the proposal that we should declare war against the United States because some of their public men speak of England with scurrility or insolence is the wildest proposition ever made by the responsible leader of a great party. The true policy is very different. Leave the Americans alone—never mind Mr. Sumner—and the transatlantic statesmen will learn to moderate their wrath. The mission of Lord de Grey is the best rebuke to Mr. Grant's freedom of Presidential utterance.

DANGER OF DELAY TO ENGLAND.

From the London Spectator.

The "latent war," as Mr. Fish recently called it, has lasted already at least three years too long, and has cost America alone a hundred millions sterling in the price of her public securities. Once cordially in amity with England, America ought to be able to borrow at five per cent. where she is now paying seven. We do not know that this is not the most important paragraph in the speech. It is only when America is hostile that Great Britain loses her weight in European politics, a weight which we may remark, the Americans do not desire her to lose. Once relieved of that special danger—a danger to which no other power in Europe is exposed—Great Britain is unburdened, and can, if her rulers please, once more exert her just authority in favor of moderate counsels, of the observance of treaties, and of the right of every civilized people to remain under the government they prefer.

Debate in the British Parliament.

DISRAELI COMPLAINS OF THE INSOLENCE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE "ROWDY RHETORIC" OF AMERICANS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Disraeli, the Conservative leader, complained of the tone adopted in regard to England by the public men of this country, and showed that he was not to be outdone in the very discourtesy of which he complained. He said:—

"There is one point connected with America, however, which I cannot refrain from bringing before the consideration of this House, and that is, it seems to me the time has come when some notice should be taken by this country of the extraordinary manner in which the authorities of America communicate with our Government and with the people of this country or with persons of influence with whom they are placed in communication. The tone of the American Government toward the Government of England is different from that used toward the Government of any other country. (Hear, hear.) It is not, as I once thought it was, the rude simplicity of republican manners. (Laughter.) Nothing can be more courteous than the Government of the United States to the Russian Government; and, I have no doubt, to the German Government; but if they have any communications to make to the Government of this country, or any cause to give their opinion as to the conduct of the English people, a tone is adopted and language used which it may be forbearing not to notice for a time, but which, if continued, may lead to consequences not intended, and which all will deplore. Now I am not going to dwell upon the wild words of demagogues, who, I suppose, in the United States, as in all other countries, are reckless in their expressions. I am talking of persons of authority—of the House of the Representatives of the nation. I will take, for instance, the chief Senator—I think the Chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs is the chief man in the Senate, and only second to the President, for he exercises the functions of royalty to a certain degree. No treaty with the United States can, I believe, be concluded without his concurrence. Well, having to deal with us in this very matter of the fisheries treaty, he commenced his parliamentary career last year by a violent invective against the English Government and the English nation, calculated to excite the passions of the people of America. Then the President of the United States, the sovereign of America, has recently produced one of the gravest state papers which a person of his exalted position could have produced. (Hear, hear.) When the English Government or people are referred to, instead of being spoken of with kindness or respect—I might use much harsher expressions to describe the manner in which our conduct and interests are treated. What is the cause? It is, I think, very unfortunate that only recently the Fenian prisoners were sent to America. It is a questionable thing to me whether they ought to have been amnestied. (Cheers.) But as I have said on a former occasion, an amnesty should always be complete; and if they were to be freed I think they ought to have been allowed to go to Ireland, instead of being put on board with £5 in their pocket. (A laugh and 'hear,' 'hear.') The people of America received them, in pursuance of the system of always insulting this country, with all honor, and by a large majority in the House of Representatives decined to treat them with every possible respect. I want to know what is the reason why the Government and people of England are treated by the Government of the United States in a different manner from that in which other countries are treated. * * In my mind, if we are to have a commission it will be a good opportunity for us to come to a clear understanding on that point—that England cannot be insulted or injured with impunity (cheers); and, although I should look upon it as the darkest hour in my life to support or even to counsel in this House a war with the United States, the United States must understand that we will not permit ourselves to be treated differently from other countries. (Cheers.) If once our naval and military institutions were in that condition, which I hope on Thursday, or some early day, we shall find they are (a laugh)—if once it is known that her Majesty's dominions cannot be assaulted without being defended, all this rowdy rhetoric which is addressed to irresponsible millions, and, as it is supposed, with impunity to ourselves, will, I believe, cease." (Cheers.)

WHY PARIS SURRENDERED.

The Government of National Defense Pauses before Condemning Two Millions of People to Death by Famine—Eloquent Proclamation.

The Government of National Defense has published the following proclamation:—

Frenchmen:—Paris has laid down her arms on the eve of perishing by famine. It has been said to her, "Wait a few weeks and we will deliver you." She has resisted five months, and in spite of heroic efforts the departments have been unable to come to her succor. She resigned herself to the most cruel privations. She accepted ruin, sickness, and desolation. During a whole month shells have been raining upon her, killing both women and children. For the last six weeks the few ounces of bad bread which have been distributed to each inhabitant have been barely sufficient to keep them from death's door. And when thus vanquished, by extreme necessity, the great city pauses before condemning 2,000,000 of citizens to the most horrible catastrophe, when, availing herself of the power still left to her, she treats with the enemy, instead of submitting to a surrender at discretion. Outside the walls the Government of National Defense is accused of culpable levity, and is denounced and rejected on this plea. Let France be the judge between us and those who but yesterday loaded us with the marks of friendship and respect, and who to-day insult us. We should not take up the question of these attacks if our duty did not command us to hold to the very last hour in a firm hand the Government which the people of Paris confided to us in the midst of the tempest. This duty we shall carry out. When at the end of January we resolved to attempt to negotiate, it was very late. We had flour for ten days only, and we knew that the devastation of the country rendered our revictualment an affair of great uncertainty. Those who rise against us to-day will never know the anguish by which we were agitated. We had to conceal it, however, to accost the enemy with resolution and appear still ready to fight, and furnished with provisions. This is exactly what we wanted—before everything to usurp no right. To France alone belongs the right of disposing of herself. We wished to reserve that right to her. It has required long struggles to obtain this recognition of her sovereignty. This is the most important point of our treaty. We have reserved to the Garde Nationale its liberty and its arms. If in spite of our efforts we have not been able to withdraw the army and the Garde Mobile from the severity of the laws of war, we have at least saved them from captivity in Germany, and from interment in an intrenched camp under the guns of the Prussians. We are reproached with not having consulted the delegation at Bordeaux. It is forgotten that we were shut in by a circle of iron which we could not break through. It is forgotten also that each day made more probable the terrible catastrophe of famine, and nevertheless we disputed the ground foot by foot for six days while the population of Paris was ignorant, as it ought to be, of the real situation, and, urged on by a generous ardor, asked to be allowed to fight. We then yielded to a fatal necessity. We have for the purpose of convoking an assembly stipulated for an armistice, when the armies which might have come to our aid were beaten back far away from us. One alone held out—at least so we imagined. Prussia demanded the cession of Belfort. We refused this, and at the same time to protect the place we reserved for a few days a liberty of action for its army of succor. But what we knew not was that it was too late. Cut off by the German armies, Bourbaki, in spite of his heroism, could no longer resist, and after the act of generous despair to which he abandoned himself his troops were forced to pass the frontier. The convention of the 28th of January has then compromised no interests, and Paris alone has been sacrificed. Paris does not murmur; she renders homage to the valor of those who fought for her deliverance from afar. She does not even accuse him who is now so unjust and so rash, the Minister of War, who stopped General Chanzy when he was marching to the relief of Paris, and gave him orders to retire behind Mayenne. No; everything was useless, and we had to succumb. But our honor is still upright, and we will never suffer it to be sullied. We have summoned France to elect freely an Assembly, which in this supreme crisis will make known her wishes. We recognize in no one the right to impose upon her a wish either for peace or for war. A nation attacked by a powerful enemy struggles to the last extremity; but she is always the judge as to the hour when that resistance ceases to be possible. That is what the country must declare now that it is consulted on the question of its destiny. That its wish may be imposed upon all as a law worthy of respect it must be the sovereign expression of free suffrage to all. We do not, therefore, admit that any arbitrary restrictions can be imposed upon that suffrage. We have combated the empire and its practices; we do not intend to recommence them by instituting official candidatures by way of elimination. That great faults have been committed, that heavy responsibilities flow from them, is perfectly true; but the misfortune of the country effaces all this beneath its level; and besides, in lowering ourselves to play the part of a faction in order to proscribe our ancient adversaries, we should have the pain and shame of striking those who fight and shed their blood by our side. To recollect these past dissensions when the enemy is upon our blood-stained soil is to defeat by their rancor the great work of national deliverance. We set our principles above such experiments. We do not wish that the first decree of the Republican Assembly in 1871 should be an act of defiance against the electors. To them belongs the sovereignty; let them exercise it without weakness and our country may be saved. The Government of National Defense rejects them, and annuls, if necessary, the degree illegally passed by the deputation at Bordeaux, and calls upon all Frenchman to vote without party feeling for the representatives who shall appear to them most worthy to defend France.

—The Boston *Times* thinks the income tax should be styled the Boutwell grip.

THE NEW MADRID TRAGEDY.

The Assassination of U. S. Marshal Jenkins—Shot Through the Window of a Hotel—Bloody Close of an Eventful and Exciting Life.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Monday has the following:—

Yesterday a startling piece of news reached here respecting a tragedy at New Madrid, Missouri, on Wednesday night. On the night mentioned, Ellis T. Jenkins, deputy collector for the Second Revenue district, and also United States deputy marshal for the Eastern district of Missouri under Judge Newcomb, was assassinated in the sitting-room of the hotel at New Madrid, being shot dead through the window, there being at the time several other people in the room.

Last week some revenue business took him to New Madrid, and he remained there several days. On Wednesday he had some angry words with the son of the present Sheriff of New Madrid county, who was accompanied by several other parties, and it is said revolvers were drawn but no shots were fired, and the party finally separated without any person being hurt. That night between 8 and 9 o'clock, as Jenkins was standing in the sitting-room talking to some other parties, a pistol or gun shot was heard immediately outside the window, and he fell to the ground fatally wounded and soon after expired. The tragedy created a wild excitement at the time, but up to the present there is no report of any person being arrested for the crime.

There is reason to believe that the motive for this cold-blooded murder is not of recent origin, but dates back to events and feelings connected with the war. Deputy Jenkins was a bold and resolute man, somewhat reckless and of great personal daring. During the early years of the war he identified himself with the Confederate cause. He was captured in Dunklin county, and subsequently joined the Union army and acted as a spy throughout the southeastern counties and in other parts, and this action of his naturally created a bitter feeling against him among his former associates. At the close of the war he remained in Government service as a Deputy Marshal, and served in that capacity under the late Colonel Rogers. His courageous and reckless spirit led him not to avoid the sections of country where his war record had made him enemies, and he shrank from no enterprise, no matter how great the danger.

About two years ago, in the prosecution of his duty, he was assailed by a party of men, but escaped without serious injury, having shot and it is believed, killed two of his assailants. He went to Dunklin county last year to make some seizures, and came across a man who had an old grudge against him. His life was again in extreme jeopardy, and he only escaped by driving his horse at a furious rate over the rough country roads. So terribly did he press the animal that it fell dead on the road, having, however, carried its master beyond the reach of danger. These perils and hair-breadth escapes made him more careless, and his career is now closed by assassination in the night. He was twenty-eight years of age, and unmarried. Comparatively recently he made seizures of property for violations of the revenue law in Bollinger, St. Francois, and Cape Girardeau counties, but in several instances the property was stolen by unknown parties from the places where it was deposited, and from this and other indications it was evident that he was working among men reckless and daring, and many of whom were his personal enemies.

Arrest of the Supposed Assassin.

The *Republican* of Tuesday has the following additional information:—

At 1 o'clock this morning Sergeant Burrell and Officer Wagner of the police department brought into the Central Police Station a man answering to the description of the assassin of United States Marshal Ellis T. Jenkins, at New Madrid. The suspected person arrived in the city at midnight via the Iron Mountain Railroad, and had taken lodgings at Barnum's Hotel, where the officials, by the assistance of the United States Marshal, found the man safely ensconced in bed, and thus easily captured. On arriving at the police station he gave his name as Benjamin Boyce, and said that he had lived in New Madrid for the last thirty years.

He is a man about forty-five years of age, of unprepossessing appearance. The case will be promptly investigated.

THE TORNADO.

Six Hours' Fearful Ravages—Seven Cities and Towns Named Among the Devastated—The Loss Enormous—Thrilling Incidents.

Advices from Memphis give some particulars of the terrible tornado which passed over a portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad on Friday, demolishing churches and houses at the towns of Grand Junction, Pocahontas and Somerville, and uprooting and tearing down trees for miles. At Helena, Ark., the wind blew a gale from 3 to 9 P. M., prostrating telegraph lines and fences for miles; uprooting trees, carrying them high into the air; demolishing and razing to the ground dwellings, churches, barns, warehouses and stores, and doing immense damage.

The tin roof of a large warehouse on the bank of the river was carried into the air, and landed on the opposite side of the river, two hundred yards from shore; distance fully a mile. One church was blown down, and two others badly injured. In all thirty-three buildings, mostly dwellings, were destroyed. In one instance a one-story frame house was lifted from its foundation, with its occupants, and carried into the air, where it was turned completely over and hurled to the ground, bottom up, fully one hundred yards from where it stood, killing one of its occupants, a man, and seriously wounding a woman and child. The chain cables of the wharf boat were snapped and the boat carried down the river some distance and landed on a bar. Coal barges and flats were also torn from moorings and carried by wind down stream; one striking the opposite shore, sank. The steamer George W. Check was caught in the hurricane, and it was with the greatest efforts that she was prevented from being capsized.

The town of Friar's Point, Mississippi, and Napoleon, Arkansas, below, were also visited, and similar damages reported. It passed from Helena to Pocahontas at the rate of sixty miles an hour, destroying twenty-two houses in fifteen minutes. As was the case at Helena, one house was turned over, but nobody injured. Another was lifted from its foundation and carried into Small Hatchie river. Another was nearly demolished, the occupants escaping through a window. Fences and houses for miles in the track of the tornado were destroyed, and several persons badly injured. The loss is estimated at $20,000 In Iuka a number of houses were demolished, and one church destroyed. A large store and warehouse opposite Helena, owned by Governor Alcorn, valued at $25,000, were utterly demolished.

As yet, with the exception of the one reported at Helena, no loss of life is mentioned. Later advices from Helena report loss to property by the tornado on Friday at not less than from $250,000 to $300,000.

—At a social party in the Town Hall of Oldtown, Me., a few nights ago, a young lady who wished to get a better view of the dancers attempted to lift herself by a lamp-bracket affixed to the gallery, when its fastenings gave way, and the three lamps upon it were dashed in pieces on the floor. The kerosene spread over a considerable area and ignited. A scene of terror and confusion ensued, which might have resulted fatally to some present had not a young man leaped from the gallery, regardless of the height, torn off his overcoat, and, throwing it upon the burning element, extinguished the flames. Several other gentlemen hastened to his aid, and with the putting out of the fire the excitement subsided.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Conditions of Peace

Are Submitted to Foreign Powers.

The German War Indemnity.

Prolongation of the Armistice

Trochu Resigns at Request of Thiers

To-Day's Cable Quotations.

Pacific Coast Advices.

FROM EUROPE.

The Terms of Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A despatch from Paris, dated the 22d, says:—Nothing is known yet of the Prussian terms of peace.

The *Figaro*, however, says that the terms are conciliatory. The *Moniteur*, of Versailles, says that the

War Indemnity Demanded

by the Government is 2,000,000 of thalers. The Germans demand an immediate payment of 2,000,000 francs by the Department of the Oise, and accord a delay in the payment of the remaining 8,000,000.

Railways Re-established.

All the railways leading to Paris are re-established.

The Paris *Moniteur* says that

General Trochu has Resigned

at the request of M. Thiers, and retired to private life.

The Disturbance at Nice

has been suppressed.

The *Gaulois* says that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, and Chevalier Nigra, the Italian Minister, will soon go to Paris, in order to afford M. Thiers the

Moral Support

of their Governments in the peace negotiations.

The Prussian Demands Justified.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 22.—The *Moniteur* (official) of Versailles justifies Germany's demand for an indemnity of two millions of thalers, and recalls the example of America, and adds that France will soon recover from her present condition, provided she abandons useless war.

Prolongation of the Armistice.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 23.—The *Moniteur*, of Bordeaux, announces that the armistice has been prolonged until the 26th inst., at midnight. It denies the reports which have been current respecting the Prussian demands, and says that Bismarck and Thiers maintain absolute silence at the present.

Peace Conditions Submitted to Foreign Cabinets.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The *Patrie* of to-day says that Bismarck has communicated the conditions of peace to the Cabinets of Vienna, London, and St. Petersburg. Paris is tranquil.

The Defense of Ararus.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A despatch from Araras, dated the 23d, says that the moats around that city are filled with water for defense.

A despatch from Dieppe, dated the 23d, says the 8th German corps, belonging to

General Manteuffel's Army,

and composed of Mecklenburgers, is arriving there, and if peace is signed will embark for Hamburg direct.

Rio Janeiro Advices.

LISBON, Feb. 23.—News from Rio Janeiro, dated Feb. 2, has been received by the mail steamer. The news is meagre. Affairs at Montevideo are improving. The revolution has been defeated, and was nearly at an end

Trochu's Protest Against the Triumphal Entry—Paris Entitled to the Honors of War.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—General Trochu writes to *La Liberte*:—"You ask what is the state of my feelings concerning the report gaining ground of the approaching entry into Paris of the German army. I give it frankly. After a four and a half months' siege, after eight combats, after bombardment, and after a convention dictated by famine alone, the enemy owed Paris the honors of war. Public opinion demanded this.

"But the enemy wish to enter Paris, not having forced any point of the *enceinte*, nor taken by assault any single detached fort, nor carried any exterior defense. If, under these circumstances, the enemy demands the possession of the city, he should bear the odium of the responsibility in case of violence.

"As a speechless and solemn protestation, the gates should be shut, and let him open them with cannon. Disarmed Paris will not reply, and leave to the truth and justice of history the task of judging between us."

The police fear that the letter will cause difficulty, 3000 bombs having been seized yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 23—11:30 A. M.—Consols 92 for both money and account. American securities quiet. 5-20s of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87¾. Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.

LONDON, Feb. 23—11:30 A. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 5s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—11:30 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 23—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities firm: United States 5-20s of 1862, 91¼. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 18¾.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 23.—Bonds, 95¾@95¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23—1:30 P. M.—Provisions dull.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Galatea at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—The ship Galatea, 120 days from New York, has arrived.

Mining Stocks

are decidedly firmer, with an upward tendency.

Wine Cellars Burned.

The wine cellars of Siegrist Brothers, in Napa, California, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss $60,000; insured for $18,000. The fire is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Stocks steady. Money, 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do. 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110¾ do. 1868, 110¾; 10-40s, 110¾; Virginia 6s, new, 60¾; Missouri 6s, 91; Canton Co., 73; Cumberland preferred, 28; New York Central and Hudson River, 94¾; Erie, 21¾; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 65¾; Michigan Central, 117; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 107¼; Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne, 95¾; Western Union Telegraph, 46¾.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ville de Paris.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York, arrived at Brest on the 6th instant.

Wreck of the Zoe.

The steamer Zoe wrecked near Halifax, had a cargo of provisions for France, shipped on private speculative account. She sailed from New York and not from Boston, as reported by cable despatch.

Railway Decisions.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the case of James Fisk, Jr., against the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company, the Supreme Court has granted a motion to dismiss the appeal, with $10 costs. A similar order has been made in the case of George M. Chapman against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, without costs.

There were twenty-one bids for gold to-day, amounting to $4,805,000 at 110·50@111·30. The awards will be $1,000,000 at 111·25@111·30.

FROM JAMAICA.

Destruction of Sugar Mills by Fire—Negro Incendiaries at Work.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 22.—A terrific fire broke out on Sunday night last on the Penzance estate, in the parish of Clarendon, the property of Lord Penrhyn. The boiling and curing house were consumed, with thirty-two hogsheads of sugar ready for shipment. It is believed that the plantation was fired by a negro laborer, in revenge for the overseer complaining of the instability of a fence the negro was employed in making.

The Penzance estate is the finest in Jamaica, yielding two hogsheads of sugar to the acre of canes. If the boiling houses had not been consumed the crop gathered would have amounted to four hundred hogsheads. This is the second plantation burned in the same parish within a fortnight. General alarm prevails in the country among the planters in consequence of the excitement the plantation fires produce among the negroes, and the contagious effect of incendiarism among the blacks. The loss sustained on the Penzance estate is covered by insurance

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 14¾@15c.; low middling, 14¼@14½c. Flour weaker but more doing at inside figures; Howard Street superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·75@9; City Mills superfine, $5·75@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5·50@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·37½@8·50. Wheat dull, except choice lots, which are wanted; choice white, $2@2·10; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·10; fair to good, $1·66@1·86; common, $1·40@1·55; Indiana and Ohio, $1·55@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·60. Corn—white Southern dull at 85c.; yellow Southern steady and firm at 89c. Oats active at 58c. Mess Pork quiet at $23@23·50. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 10@10¼c.; rib sides, 12c.; clear rib, 12½c. Hams, 12½@18c. Lard firm at 13½c.

ANOTHER HORROR.

Five Men Suffocated on the Steamer Ismalia at New York—The Fatal Effects of the Fumes of Welsh Coal.

The New York *Post* of last evening gives the following particulars of the suffocation of five men on the steamer Ismalia, mentioned in our telegraphic despatches yesterday:—

A horrible affair occurred last night on board the Ismalia, Captain Brown, a steamer of the Anchor Line, owned by Henderson Brothers, and now lying at Pier 10, North River. At half-past 9 o'clock five of the firemen of the Ismalia, named respectively Francis Aiken, William Matheson, William Todd, Archibald Swan, and James McNevin, having finished their work, left the engine-room, and after staying on deck for a short time resolved to go to bed.

The men accordingly descended into the forecastle, and finding it very cold, determined to light a fire. They procured a quantity of the Welsh coal used on board the steamer, and with it made a fire in one of the braziers commonly used at sea, and, fearing no accident, got into the bunks, having carefully closed all the portholes and the door of the companion to exclude the cold air.

At a quarter past 1 o'clock this morning two other firemen, named John Hynes and Adam Gaul, came on board, having, it is said, been on shore up that hour. They, in their turn, entered the forecastle, and, not perceiving anything, threw themselves into their bunks, and were shortly fast asleep.

At 4 o'clock this morning John McDonald and James Dillon, two seamen, who had been on watch on deck, went below, and on entering the place where their comrades lay asleep, were at once seized with a feeling of suffocation. Finding that their companions did not move, and that all was very quiet, they attempted to arouse them, when to their horror they found they had ceased to breathe.

An alarm was given, and the bodies of the seven men were immediately carried into the open air, and medical assistance was sent for. The five men, Aiken, Matheson, Todd, Swan, and McNevin, who had gone to bed at half-past 9 o'clock, had apparently been dead for some hours. In Hynes and Gaul, the two men who went to bed at a quarter past 1 o'clock this morning, signs of life were discovered, and they were sent to Park Hospital, where they now lie in a most critical state. The medical evidence proved that the men died of suffocation, from the effect of the fumes of the Welsh coal with which they lighted their fire. It appears that this particular kind of coal is, under certain circumstances, almost as quickly fatal as charcoal, a fact of which the unfortunate men were ignorant. All the men are natives of Glasgow, Scotland.

ALLEGED BRIBERY.

Wholesale Fraud at the New York Custom House—The Government Suing for $400,000.

A suit to recover four hundred thousand dollars has been begun in the United States District Court, at New York, before Judge Blatchford and a jury. It is that of the United States against Richard Baker, William G. Weld, Frederick Baker, and George W. Weld, trading in that city under the firm name of Weld & Co.

On the 10th of October, 1868, the defendants imported into New York from Manilla, by the ship Franklin, a large quantity of sugar, worth about four hundred thousand dollars. An entry of the goods was made at the Custom House; but the Government claim that this entry was fraudulent, and did not, upon the face of it, represent the true value. It was made, as the Government alleges, for the purpose of misleading and deceiving the Collector of the Port. Not only this, but there is a further allegation that the defendants bribed the official weigher at the Custom House to give a false return of the weight of the sugar, which actually weighed 2,232,434 pounds, while the weigher returned the same as weighing only 2,175,644 pounds. By this act, it is asserted on the part of the Government that the sum of $400,000 became forfeited to them, and they now bring this action to recover that amount from the defendants, on the ground that the latter got the sugar through the Custom House fraudulently weighed.

The answer of the defendants is a general denial of the main allegations put forward by the Government.

—A negro who sued a Chicago saloon-keeper for $2500 damages, for putting him out of his saloon after his refusal to comply with a request to leave, has been awarded one cent. The court instructed the jury that the proprietor had the legal right to remove the plaintiff from his restaurant by force, without giving any reason therefor, if the plaintiff refused or neglected to go when requested.

THE COAL CORNER.

A New York Advance of One Hundred Per Cent. in Coal Since December—Only a Week's Supply in the City.

In consequence of the general and long-continued strike of miners in the coal region, together with the severity of the weather during much of the winter, there is now an alarming scarcity of coal in New York, and prices are rapidly advancing. Since the 10th day of January, when the Pennsylvania Miners' Union ordered work to be stopped at all the mines, no coal has been received in that city. The amount of anthracite coal now held by dealers is estimated at fifty thousand tons, which is about equally divided between the wholesale and the retail dealers. The retail price, which was $6·50 per ton on the first of December, now ranges from $11 to $13. The wholesale is little, if any less. Even at these rates, coal can be obtained from dealers only by their regular customers.

It is said that the whole stock of coal now in the city is not over a week's supply. There are from ten to fifteen thousand tons of bituminous coal, but this is mostly held on contracts for steamship companies. It is thought that coal cannot be obtained next week for less than $15 per ton. One dealer, it is reported, was offered a cargo of broken coal yesterday morning for $13 per ton, but did not decide to purchase. He would now be glad to pay $15 for the same coal, but thinks it doubtful if he can obtain it at that price.

A New York paper says: Consumers cannot be too economical in the use of the coal they are fortunate enough to have on hand. When the stock now in the market is exhausted, it will be impossible to replace it without a settlement of the present difficulty between the coal companies and the miners. The former are determined not to yield, being convinced that defeat now would place them ever after at the mercy of the miners. The latter have been stubborn and united up to this time, having maintained the longest and most general strike yet attempted by them. So long, indeed, have the miners been idle that the companies hope their necessities will soon force them to resume labor. A meeting of the leading coal capitalists will be held in Philadelphia to-morrow, at which it is expected they will maintain their present attitude of resistance to the strikers.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, Feb. 23, 1871.

There is no new feature in the loan market to attract special attention, except a moderate improvement in the demand for capital, as usual after the holiday. The market is generally steady, though free from pressure either from business or speculative borrowers, and rates continue at about previous quotations. In call loans a fair business is being done at 5@6 per cent. on acceptable collaterals, and discounts rule at 7@8 per cent., as usual outside the banks. Regular depositors are kept in liberal supply at 6 per cent.

There is very little of interest to note either in gold or Government bonds. The former is quiet and steady at 111¼@111⅝, and the latter are about steady at Tuesday's figures.

Reading Railroad was dull, with sales at 49·56@49⅝; Pennsylvania was active, with sales at 61¾@61⅞; sales of Northern Central at 40⅛; Lehigh Valley at 60⅜; and Oil Creek and Allegheny at 47⅝, an advance; 27 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie.

In Canal shares there were small sales of Lehigh at 35, s. o.@35⅝, b. o., and in Banks of Manufacturers' at 29¼.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$150 Am Gold	111⅛	100 sh Penna R.	61¾
$5000 City 6s, New	101⅜	8 do	61¾
$1000 do. prior to '62	102¾	416 do	61¾
$100 do. prior to '62	103	636 do	61¾
$1000 Sun & E 7s	100	200 do	s30. 61¾
$1000 Elmira 7s	93½	100 do	s30. 61¾
$1000 Bel & Del 2d	89	17 do	61¾
6 sh Manu Bank	29½	100 do	b5. 61¾
400 sh Leh N	b60 35½	100 do	b60. 61¾
100 do	35¾	100 sh Reading R.	49·56
82 sh Leh V R	63¾	60 do	49¾
5 sh N Cent R	40¾	100 do	49·56
48 sh Cam & Am	116¾	100 do	s30. 49·44

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 114¼@114¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112⅜; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@110¾; do., July, 1867, 110⅝@110¾; do. July, 1868, 110⅝@110; 10-40s, 110⅝@111⅜. Gold, 111⅜@111¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 6s, 113⅜@113¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114¾; do. 1862, 111⅞@112⅜; do. 1864, 111⅜@111⅝; do. 1865, 111⅜@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110⅝@110¾; do. 1868, do. 110⅝@110¾; 10-40s, 110⅜@110⅞. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113@113½. Gold, 111⅛@111⅜; Silver, 106¼@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 815@825; Central Pacific Railroad, 940@960; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 715@725.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	111⅛	11·45 A. M	111⅛
10·10 "	111⅛	12·15 P. M	111⅛
11·33 "	111⅛		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.—Bark—In the absence o sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton.

Seeds—There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and it sells at 10¾@11c. Timothy may be quoted at $6@6·25, and Flaxseed at $2·05@2·10.

The Flour market is quiet at former quotations, The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at $5·50; extras at $5@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·75@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·87½@7·15; and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6. In Corn Meal no sales.

The Wheat market is dull, but prices remain without change. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at $1·55@1·60; amber at $1·60@1·65, and white at $1·90@1·95. Rye may be quoted at $1·08@1·10 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is dull and prices favor buyers; sales of yellow at 78@79c., and Western mixed at 77@78c. Oats are unchanged; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 62@63c. 2000 bushels New York two-rowed Barley at 95c., and 3000 bushels Western on private terms.

Whisky is dull, with small sales at 93c. for Western iron-bound and 92c. for Pennsylvania wood-bound.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 23

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....32 | 11 A. M.....41 | 2 P. M.....44

SUN RISES.....6·42 MOON SETS.....10· 2
SUN SETS.....5·45 HIGH WATER.....4·37

(*By Cable.*)

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—Arrived yesterday, steamer Tiber, from New York, with 2186 bales of cotton. Arrived to-day, ship Lydia Skolfield, from Mobile, with 3409 bales.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Steamship Peruvian, from Portland, touched at Movville to-day.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Feb. 23.—Schr White Squall, of Baltimore, from Philad

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SPOILING A SENSATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is rumored—though we cannot vouch for the truth of the report—that, when Paris capitulated, the celebrated Major Goliah O'Grady Gahagan, who had been for three months in hourly expectation of the surrender of Berlin, wandered off into the fields in a fit of bewilderment and mortification, and was never heard of afterwards. Some of his fellow-laborers nearer home are in a still more painful perplexity. It would not surprise us to hear that the editor of the *Universe* has been sitting all night on the sea-wall of the Battery, meditating on the danger of nautical predictions, and wondering if it can be true, after all, that the Tennessee has not gone to the bottom. To the massive intellect of this great man it must be incomprehensible that a vessel which "eminent engineers" have declared "unseaworthy," and which the *Universe* has proved, over and over again, ought to be lying on the bed of the Atlantic Ocean, should have made a safe and comfortable passage to her destined port; and that the two columns of agony and doubt with which our flesh has been made to creep every day for the last two weeks had no foundation whatever. Upon the assumed loss of this ship had been based the most damaging assault upon the present administration which has ever been devised. It was to establish the criminal inefficiency of our naval authorities, and convince mankind that death by drowning is the natural and inevitable result of radical misgovernment.

If haply the Tennessee had not gone down, she had certainly gone adrift, which might be almost as bad. We remember that, a little more than a week ago, the *Universe* published a remarkable scientific demonstration of her probable fate, whereat half the city burst incontinently into tears. The machinery had given out the first day or two of the passage; this was a "self-evident proposition" which required no argument. The frigate was then reduced to canvas, which was of no use to her. She could no more sail than "a drifting log in a hurricane." In any weather she would be utterly unmanageable. She had got into the Horse latitudes, and there a gale had struck her, and blown her over to the coast of Africa. Possibly she might have been wrecked somewhere in South America—say Terra del Fuego, or the coast of Chili. This would not have occurred to ordinary minds; but we recollect that the same authority suggested that the City of Boston had been lost on the Barbary coast, between New York and Liverpool—and has it ever been proved that she was not?

And then there was another theory. Maybe the Tennessee had reached Santo Domingo, and Ben Wade kept the correspondents under lock and key in their cabins lest they should tell the truth about annexation. The whole scheme was a vile radical swindle. No news should leak out until the commissioners had presented their report and completed the infamous bargain. The ruinous expense of sending out a special correspondent, whose board cost $2 a day, was so much money thrown into the ocean. Admiral Lee had surrounded the island with a picket of men-of-war for the express purpose of intercepting letters to The *Universe*. The truth would not be told until it was too late. This conjecture, we are bound to say, was not long entertained. It was some relief to feel that our friends might have saved their lives even at the cost of their liberty. But the faint ray of hope was soon quenched in gloom. "This here ship" had certainly "gone down." By Sunday obituary notices of all the commissioners were prepared, and awful dejection brooded over the paper. On Monday morning "hope" was "changing to despair" in Washington, and "official assurances" of the frigate's safety were "disregarded." With a prudence, however, highly proper in a writer on nautical affairs, the editor referred to the expected arrival of the St. Thomas mails in these cautious terms:—"It will then be found that the reasons heretofore given in the columns of the *Universe* in regard to the absence of earlier news were in the main correct." Which reasons?

Well, the bubble has burst. The sensation is ruined. We can't read back numbers of the *Universe* now with any sort of composure. The special correspondent does not help his paper a bit. He has not found any radical mismanagement. He has not been blown from the Horse latitudes to Senegambia, nor drifted like a log in a hurricane, nor been locked up in his bunk. The frigate has made an ordinary voyage in the ordinary time, and letters have come home in the ordinary way, and all the fuss has been about nothing. Considering how flimsy it was, the sensation has been kept afloat a pretty good while; but our esteemed contemporary will not find it so easy to inflate another.

THE WEAPONS OF THE EUROPEAN WAR—AMERICAN SUPERIORITY AND DEFICIENCY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

There are some lessons taught us by the present war in Europe which should be carefully borne in mind, and one of them relates to the weapons used by the contending armies. We have no large standing army, but our system of military defense, defective as it is in many essential features, enables us to rapidly raise and organize hundreds of thousands of men familiar with the use of firearms, and, more or less, acquainted with the discipline of a soldier. In these scientific days, however, much depends upon the weapons used by an army—more, perhaps, than even good generalship and perfect discipline. We doubt if the French would have gained any victories in the present war had they been as well drilled as the Germans and remained wanting in the terrible breech-loading field artillery used by their adversaries, and which has, on almost every battle field, done more to defeat them than the strategy of Von Moltke and the imbecility of their own generals. It is, therefore, of some importance to inquire into our ability to enter a war upon equal terms with other great nations.

One fact developed by the European contest is the defectiveness of the French and German systems of small arms. Although proven at Sadowa superior to the old muzzle-loader, the needle-gun has been an ordinary weapon when opposed to the Chassepot. At Mars le Tour and Gravelotte the superior range and initial velocity of the French weapon almost neutralized the advantage possessed by the Germans in artillery, numbers, and generalship. Never at any time during these battles did the Germans succeed in breaking the French line. At Gravelotte, especially, it was not until the right wing of Bazaine's army had been turned and its rear threatened that the French retired, in perfect order, upon the fortress of Metz.

Nevertheless the Chassepot, which is only an improvement on the needle-gun, is also a defective weapon. Both guns are, in fact, constructed on a false principle. The breech mechanism works by means of a bolt, which moves backward and forward in a channel in order to open and close the breech. This occasions great friction, and as both guns use paper cartridges there is a general tendency for the gas to escape, thereby fouling the piece and obstructing the operation of the bolt. In addition, the channel in which the bolt acts frequently conducts the gas back to the face of the soldier firing the gun, rendering it dangerous to handle. But, as we have said before, the superior range of the Chassepot has been a decided benefit to the French, and accounts in a measure for the desperate resistance Douay's brigade at Weissenburg and MacMahon's corps at Woerth were able to offer to the immensely superior forces which attacked them.

It must be borne in mind, however, that the Chassepot, though superior to the needle-gun, has been proven inferior to many American and breech-loading rifles. As we remarked before, the system on which both the French and German guns are made is bad. Experience has demonstrated the effectiveness of all breech-loading small arms in which paper cartridges are used, when opposed to similar arms charged with metallic cartridges, and simply because it is difficult to prevent the fouling of the breech apparatus with the first, and next to impossible for there to be any fouling with the second, if the breech piece be constructed on sound scientific principles.

In the matter of small arms our Government has displayed much wisdom in selecting a weapon which is not only superior to the Chassepot and needle-gun, but also to the English Snider and any other breech-loader yet tested. One hundred thousand Americans armed with the Remington rifle, which has been adopted by the United States navy, and officially reported for adoption by the army, would be more than a match for a similar force of French, Germans, or English armed with their present weapons, if both armies were equal in artillery and generalship. The simplicity of its mechanism, its durability, its strength in resisting the recoil of the charge, its facility of execution, rapidity of firing, and accuracy of range, combine to make it probably the best military arm in the world. Such is the opinion of many of our army officers, including Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield, and such also is the opinion of the Spanish, Swedish, Egyptian, Danish, and, though too late, French Governments, which have ordered large numbers, while rejecting native or European inventions. But if we even had no Remingtons we should still possess an advantage over the principal European nations in the matter of small arms. The converted Springfield, which is also used by our Government, the Peabody, the Spencer, and Winchester repeating rifles, and half a dozen others whose names we cannot recall to mind, are as much superior to the Chassepot, needle-gun, and Snider as these latter are to the old muzzle-loader.

But while we are as safe as science can make us in our small arms, we are deficient in artillery. During the Rebellion the favorite field pieces in our armies were the rifled Parrott and the Napoleon smooth bore. Both are undoubtedly good guns, but neither can compare with the breech-loading cannon used by the Germans. The correspondents, in their reports of battles fought between the French and Germans, have invariably stated that "before the French could even catch a glimpse of the enemy they were compelled to sustain a fearfully effective artillery fire," so great was the range of the German guns. In fact, the war in France has been decided by artillery.

Formidable as is the French mitrailluse, it cannot compete with the German rifled breech-loader. It certainly can fire a great many balls in an incredibly short space of time, but it is incapable of spreading the missiles which it discharges. These follow a single line and do not diverge; hence, unless the mitrailleuse be parked on a battlefield, its effect is scarcely greater than that of canister thrown from a twelve-pounder Napoleon fieldpiece at easy range. At long distances it is powerless when opposed to the German gun.

We have in the Gatling gun adopted for the army a mitrailleuse superior to that used by the French, but we have no breech-loading cannon. Of what avail, then, would be our superiority in small arms if our army went into battle supported by rifled Parrotts and Napoleon smooth-bore guns, if, as has been the case in France, it was opposed by a force armed with the same artillery used by the Germans? Clearly none. At the Springfield Armory the Government is manufacturing Remingtons and converting the old muzzle-loading rifle on the Allin system; but it is doing nothing, so far as we are aware, to improve our artillery. It is true that there is no immediate prospect of our engaging in war with a foreign power. The Alabama claims and fisheries question will doubtless be amicably settled. But we know not at what time questions may arise and involve us in war. It will not do to wait till the contest is upon us before preparing to meet it. Our Government should at once have our artillery recast and made equal to, if not better than, the German breech-loading cannon. In our artillery lies our military deficiency and our military weakness, which, if not remedied, may involve us in serious disasters.

THE DRAGON'S FOOTSTOOL.

From the N. Y. World.

Asia latterly, in homely phrase, has had very much the "go by," and China has been as little thought of as Terra del Fuego. Why should any one trouble himself about the mild massacre of a few Christian men and women and the burning of churches at the antipodes last July, and the possible consequences, while Western Europe is drenched with slaughter near at hand and in full view? Besides, were they not, after all, only French men and women who were sacrificed to these heathen fiends, and is not theirs but a drop in the bucket of blood that has been shed at home? Though a minute, yet it is to our minds an impressive illustration of the misery of this step among Christian nations that it prevents them from punishing or redressing a wrong in which Christendom has a common interest. The blood savagely shed at Tientsin last summer still cries from the ground. In the lull now of nearer war we venture to say a word on this oriental topic, which, in one sense, is always full of interest. It touches us practically; for, though we are not relatively a tea-drinking or a silk-manufacturing people, our consumption of forty millions of pounds being as naught to England's one hundred and forty-five, yet still it is a bond of connection more involved in our American nature than we dream of, and China trade and China relations have always been closely cherished. An absolute failure, actual and prospective, of the tea crop, would be an agony reaching farther than spinsterhood; and what would the Fourth of July be without crackers? Our attention has been called anew to this topic by a singularly clever article with a grotesque title, weich we find in the *Overland Monthly*, the very creditable California montely. It is written and signed by our late Minister (last but one) to China, Mr. Browne, and has the merit of telling the truth very plainly. It of course relates exclusively to what has occurred in China since the writer's official functions ceased, for the rule of reserve as to what is done during a minister's actual service extends beyond it. The Government alone can relax the rule—and that, in this instance, what is called an administration at Washington does not choose to do. For the simple reason that Mr. Browne was appointed by President Johnson, the dominant folks not only refuse to discharge their pecuniary indebtedness to him, but deny him the poor justice of printing his despatches. Diplomacy in the East need have no secrets so far as the Chinese are affected, and few as to other nations; and every American minister in that region, good, bad, and indifferent—from him who twenty-seven years ago startled the silent streets of Macao with the glare of the uniform and clank of the sabre of a Massachusetts major-general, down to the exodus of Mr. Burlingame and his white-buttoned mandarins—has been in print. The flowers of this last-named envoy's diplomatic rhetoric did not, we are aware, bloom by themselves, and were choked up and overshadowed by the rank, weedy growth of Sewardism. Still Mr. Burlingame is in print. Mr. Browne's despatches (and he is a trained and practised writer) would have had especial interest in this, that he immediately succeeded Mr. Burlingame and reached China when the occidental experiment was fresh. What he thought of it then, and what he thinks of it now, when it has exploded with an impotant fizzle, leaving literally no trace behind it, is very manifest in the essay which is our text. What the *World* has always said of it, in the very heyday of its effervescence, our readers are well aware. Everybody, *Seward duce*, went crazy about it. Who has forgotten the New York and Boston banquets? Who reads now the gorgeous satin paper report? It was exactly the sort of glittering imposture which suited Mr. Seward. Coming from Boston, aside from touching memories of 1855, it commended itself naturally to Mr. Sumner. But there was one class of discreet men, experts too, who were ominiously silent. These were, with one exception, Mr. Burlingame's predecessors in the East, of whom we need only say that Mr. Sumner himself, in a tremendous puff of his friend in the *Atlantic Monthly* (whither for praise or slander Massachusetts Senators naturally gravitate), has pronounced to have been of the ablest of the land. They held their peace persistently. Five of them were within a day's journey—two in this very city—when the Burlingame banquet was given, and no one was invited to attend. The one exception—and we give the Burlingameites the full benefit of it—was that eminent jurist who in 1844 was our first Minister in China, and who, we have reason to know, was quite willing in 1857 to go again, for Boston was on hand to urge him—Mr. Cushing. The magnetism of New England was too much for him. He could not resist Faneuil Hall, and so he wrote a letter or made a speech, a portion of which Mr. Browne rather maliciously reproduces, in which, in his Sinansian enthusiasm, he excelled everybody. Governor Fenton and Mr. Whipple and the poet-surgeon were naught to him who in 1845 had reported the "frenzied bigotry," "the brutal ignorance," "the narrow-minded policy," "the utter impossibility of Christian nations holding relations with them," and who had been as thoroughly badgered and insulted as any of his successors. Long before this time Mr. Cushing, who is by no means destitute of discretion and of that topical sagacity which snuffs failure and discretion at a distance, must have given Burlingamism up in despair; and now it has literally no advocates or even apologists.

To Mr. Browne's essay we gladly direct especial attention, and in his views, even of the retrogression of the Chinese in anything like culture fitting them for relations on terms of equality with Christian nations, so far as our lights go we fully concur. We are glad to see it is the first of a series, and we trust that he will not be deterred from continuing it.

HIGH TAXES AND RUINED TRADE.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The returns show a great increase in the number of failures and the liabilities of bankrupts in 1870 over 1869. But the fall of rents, and the increasing number of shops and tenements to let in all our cities and large towns, declare even more visibly than these statistics the increasing decline and ruin of business.

Is this a time to keep up high taxes in order to pay off the funded public debt? Trade is destroyed because of the various forms of taxation which oppress it. Income, license, stamp, and other taxes break it down by their burdens. Yet the stupid folly is advocated of keeping up these imposts for the wasteful and useless object of paying a public debt not due for ten years to come.

This is no better policy than it would be for a Bedouin Arab to insist on having his dinner by cutting off a steak from the hind quarters of his horse.

The business of the country totters and falls under the weight of its load. Yet the cry of the Treasury is, "Let it bear its burdens till death comes to relieve it."

This is not only a heartless but a ruinous policy.

It is not traffic alone that suffers. Internal taxes of every kind enhance the cost of living, while they exert no influence whatever either directly or indirectly in increasing the wages of labor. Thus their imposition for unnecessary objects is no better than sheer robbery of the industrious laboring classes.

The vital function of a wise administration is to conceive policies and frame measures that will add to the rewards of labor and stimulate enterprise. Government is the stronger and the richer in proportion as it advances the interests of the productive classes.

Every enhancement of cost goes to restrain production and abridge trade. The natural effect of our depreciated currency has operated most injuriously upon industry, but it has had a degree of compensation in the fact that labor itself has profited by it. But increase of price of commodities arising from the exactions of Government has no compensation. These exactions are simply so much dead weight, crushing the very foundations of society, and drying up the sources of revenue.

These are the simplest of truths, and yet they are wholly ignored by the administration at Washington.

—A Hartford paper, which certainly must believe in the efficacy of nailing an old horse-shoe over the door to keep away witches, tells its readers that if any of them have somnambulistic tendencies, a pair of steel scissors placed under their pillow will certainly keep them from indulging in any nocturnal wanderings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPATMENT,
SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1869, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption. A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, ILL., February 8, 1871.

The stockholders of the CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that a cash dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine street, in the city of New York, on the 6th day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfer on the 7th day of March next.

2 15&3 7 W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1811.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of February 18 until March 2.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL,
2 9 3w Secretary.

☞ OLIVER AMES, PRESIDENT.
JOHN DUFF, Vice-President.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
SEARS' BUILDING (POST-OFFICE BOX No. 2377.) OLIVER AMES,
BOSTON, Feb. 4, 1871.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in BOSTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect officers for the ensuing year.

2 14 13-8 President Union Pacific Railroad Co.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13, 1871.

The Board of Managers have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable, clear of tax, at the Office of this Company, No. 12 Philadelphia Exchange, on and after the 13th of March next. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and remain closed until the 14th of March. A. E. DOUGHERTY,
2 13 m 5t Treasurer.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.

The premium on Gold Interest on City Loans of July, 1870, will be paid in currency on and after February 6, 1871.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
2 2 City Treasurer.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the CONNELLSVILLE AND SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. CHARLES WESTON,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, Feb. 15, 1871. 2 15 w8t

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 22 N. WATER St. and 22 N DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. LEE & CO., ROPE AND TWINE MANUFACTURERS,
DEALERS IN NAVAL STORES,
ANCHORS AND CHAINS,
SHIP CHANDLERY GOODS, ETC.,
Nos. 46 and 48 NORTH WHARVES. 2 8

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 10 8p4

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H. Clark,	Stephen A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	George F. Tyler,
Charles Macalester,	Henry C. Gibson,
Edward W. Clark,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING,
No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Benjamin B Comegys,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	Augustus Heaton,
J. Livingston Erringer,	F. Ratchford Starr,
R. P. McCullagh,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Edwin M. Lewis,	Edward Y. Townsend,
James L. Claghorn,	John D. Taylor,

Hon. William A. Porter.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmw5

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

And now, to wit, October 22, 1870, HERBERT REYNOLDS having filed his petition praying the court to direct satisfaction to be entered of record on a certain mortgage, of premises at Bridesburg, made and executed by RACHEL DOUGLAS to RICHARD HAYES and BARBARA his wife, dated the 25th day of February, A. D. 1804, and recorded at Philadelphia in Mortgage Book E F, No. 7, page 585, etc., for the sum of $10,000, to secure the payment of an annuity of $536·67 to the said BARBARA HAYES during her life, and up to the day of her death; that said annuitant has been dead for more than forty years, and that payment of all moneys due upon said mortgage has been made, that the mortgagees are both dead, and their legal representatives cannot be found, and that no satisfaction has ever been entered upon said mortgage.

It is ordered that publication be made once a week for four weeks of notice to all parties claiming any interest therein, to appear and make their objection, if any they have, to the granting of the prayer of said petition, on or before the ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN SHALLCROSS,
Attorney for Petitioner.
WILLIAM M. LEEDS,
2 9 th4t Sheriff.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Bankrupt.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.:

A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of CHARLES FELDSTEIN, Philadelphia, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt, upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 32 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia, in said district, on the SEVENTH day of March A. D. 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of JAMES PARSONS, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district.

E. M. GREGORY,
2 14 eod t3 7 U. S. Marshal for said District.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, No. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6, 1871.

NOTICE.

In accordance with the provisions of an Ordinance of Councils, approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on North College avenue will be paid MARCH 6, 1871. All persons having claims for labor done or materials furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M. of MARCH 6, 1871.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 8 wmfM5 Chief Com'r of Highways.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM J. BINNEY, acting executor of HORACE BINNEY, Jr., Esq., deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

GEORGE M. CONARROE,
2 16thstu6t Auditor.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 tuwa

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

MACHINERY.

SHEARING, ROLLING AND MEASURING, Fulling, Napping and Brushing Machines for Carpets, Cloths, and Prints. Shear both sides at once, measure accurately, rolls the goods to retain length, width, and finish. Blades repaired and ground. Superior Loom Temples.

2 20 GEO. C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street, Phila., Pa.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Consolidated Ticking, etc. No. 28 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. w3m

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.,

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity. An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60tf Finance Committee.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw5

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and millsites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw 15 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE—Two-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2221 Carpenter street, west of Twenty-second street. On TUESDAY, February 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Carpenter street, 190 feet west of Twenty-second street, No. 2221, containing in front on Carpenter street 15 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 6 rooms, Subject to a yearly ground rent of $63.

2 4 s8t M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Knecu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement.

Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 23 stutfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The cigar manufacturers held a meeting yesterday and protested against the construction of the revenue law as to the making of a number of cigars from a given quantity of tobacco. They consider it a piece of "unmitigated tyranny," and it is proposed to test the matter in court.

—The St. Crispins met yesterday and adopted rules for the government of the co-operative shop on Sansom street.

—The Temperance Reform Association held a meeting last evening on Independence Hall.

—Yesterday two freight trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad collided and one of the cars was badly damaged. No one was injured.

—Frank Hingham, a lad, was accidentally shot in the head at Miller's farm, Montgomery county, yesterday, at a shooting match.

—O'Donovan Rossa had a good audience at the Academy last evening.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Ohio Editorial Convention meets at Akron to-day.

—Emancipation was celebrated by the colored people in some parts of the South yesterday.

—There was a general observance yesterday throughout the country of Washington's birthday.

—The colored people of Tennessee held a convention at Nashville yesterday, to take steps for the improvement of their race.

—Senator Sumner does not appear to make any permanent improvement, and his physicians say that he requires prolonged rest.

—While firing a salute at Mahanoy City yesterday, in honor of the day, three men were severely injured by the premature explosion of a cannon.

—The most of the British members of the Joint High Commission arrived in this country yesterday, per steamer City of Cuba, at the port of New York.

—In the case of the Hudson Railway disaster, at New Hamburg, N. Y., the coroner's jury yesterday rendered a verdict that the victims came to their death by fire and drowning, in consequence of a collision.

Foreign Affairs.

—The mortality in Paris continues to decrease.

—The armistice has been extended until Saturday evening.

—Peace is now regarded as almost certain between France and Prussia.

—The word "Republic" has been stricken out of all public acts, and "La France" substituted.

—The King of Saxony urges the coronation of the Queen of Prussia as Empress, but is opposed by Bismarck.

—General Moltke has laid before Emperor William a plan of campaign, in case of a renewal of the war.

—The prize Prince Adolphe, captured by the Germans, has been totally wrecked off the coast of Norway.

—After the declaration of peace, the National Assembly will be prorogued, and, upon reassembling, will meet in Paris.

—The *Official Moniteur* says that France must immediately decide upon war or peace, as the longer the delay the harder the conditions.

—A rumor comes from Lille that a treaty of peace has been signed, one of the bases of which is the neutralization of Alsace and Lorraine.

—The navy estimates of the British Government about to be presented show an increase of £386,000 compared with those of the previous year.

—The French journals generally approve the speech of M. Thiers, delivered in the National Assembly on the 19th instant, and it is thought that his endeavors are directed towards the founding of a French republic.

—A Versailles despatch says that if peace is not assured by noon to-morrow the Second, Third, and Fifth Armies will be thrown upon the south of France, and that Frederick Charles is looked to for the execution of this enterprise.

—The Merchants' Shipping bill, framed with the assistance of various chambers of commerce, was introduced into the English House of Commons yesterday. It contains restrictive regulations as to the amount of freight and the number of passengers that shall be carried by each British vessel.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The electric telegraph is perhaps the thing which has most frequently missed the consummation of discovery. In 1732 it was prefigured in the shape of a desirable and perhaps possible talisman. Indeed, talismans and amulets often express anxious longings after ends which we now either know to be impossible, or which we have either partially or completely realized. Express trains, for instance, are not bad substitutes for the flying carpet of the *Arabian Nights*. Now Father Lebrun (in his *Histoire critique des Pratiquie superstitieuses qui ont seduit les Peuples, et embarrasse les Savants)* records the employment of the magnet as a means of conversing at a distance. "I have heard say several times that certain persons have interchanged secret communications by means of two magnetic needles. Two friends took each a compass, around which were engraved the letters of the alphabet, and, they pretend, when one of the friends made the needle point to any letter, the other needle, although distant several leagues, immediately turned to the same letter. I do not answer for the fact; I only know that several persons, as Salmut, have believed it possible, and that several persons have refuted this error."

This "error" is nothing less than the electric telegraph, minus the batteries and the conducting wires.

Aldini, again, in his "Essai Theorique et Experimentale sur le Galvanisme," published in 1804, hit upon a veritable electric telegraph without knowing it. His object was to ascertain whether a galvanic shock could be transmitted through the sea. It had already been effected through the waters of the Lake of Geneva by Swiss, and through those of the Thames by English philosophers. Happening to visit Calais, he laid down a wire from a battery on the end of the west jetty to the platform of Fort Rouge, now demolished. The effects of the battery fixed on the jetty were felt, not only by living persons stationed on the platform, but even recently slain animals betrayed by their contractions the fact that they had received the message sent from the distant battery. In this suggestive experiment (and we now wonder how people could be so dull), all that was wanted to constitute the telegraph were the dialplates at each end of the wire.—*All the Year Round.*

—A ranchman has arrived in San Francisco with some mushrooms each a foot in diameter.

—It is rumored that Garibaldi is coming to this country.

—Boston has subscribed $192,765 for its projected Museum of Fine Arts

EDUCATIONAL QUESTIONS.

From Punch.

[Prize Questions and Answers: Dedicated to the London School Board.]

Q.—Who was Zero?

A.—A Roman philosopher, who played on the fiddle while inventing the thermometer.

Q.—State what you know of Plutarch.

A.—He was King of the Infernal Regions, married Porcupine, and subsequently he wrote the Heathen Mythology.

Q.—Who was Theodolite?

A.—A native of Alexandria, and a Christian historian.

Q.—Give a short account of Abelard.

A.—He was a solicitor who refused to go to the Crusades. His partner was Heloise. They were both buried together.

Q.—How many Graces were there?

A.—Nine.

Q.—Mention them in order.

A.—A Grace before dinner, a Grace after, a Grace Darling. That's three. Three Graces of Canterbury, York, and Dublin. That's six. A Grace of the Cambridge Senate, a bad Grace, and a good Grace. That's nine.

Q.—How did Shakespeare make use of Niobe as a simile?

A.—He said she was like a large theatre, "all tiers."

Q.—When does a Russian serf have a real holiday?

A.—When he gets a *knouting*.

Q.—Who were the Nestorians?

Q.—They were the followers of Nestor, one of the oldest and wisest Greeks of his age.

Q.—State what you know of the Marionettes?

A.—They were heretics living in Syria.

Q.—Do you remember any vegetarians in the fourth century?

A.—Yes, certainly; they were a party among the Arians, just as the Vegetable-Maro-nites formed a distinct sect among the Maronites.

Q.—Who was the founder of the last-named sect?

A.—P. Virgilius Maro, after whom they were called.

Q.—Who was Hero?

A.—A Heroine, beloved by Neander, who wrote his Church history, and was then drowned out bathing.

Prize given. Examination closed.

HARDING'S EDITIONS

OF

THE HOLY BIBLE,

Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.

PRESENTATION BIBLES,

WEDDING, and

BIRTHDAY

PRESENTS.

New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.

The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.

Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.

W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

REVENUE STAMPS

Of all denominations and in any quantity can be had

AT

The Principal Depot

FOR THE SALE OF

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

AND AT THE

BRANCH OFFICE,

No. 105 South FIFTH Street,

(One door below Chesnut).

Revenue Stamps printed on Checks, Drafts, Receipts, etc.

Address all orders to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT Street,

Inquirer Building, Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STREETS.

NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 2, 1871.

Proposals in Duplicate will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., SATURDAY, March 4, for the following Subsistence Stores:—

300 barrels of Prime Mess Pork, containing 200 pounds net, 1 iron-hoop on each end.
500 barrels of Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
100 barrels of "E. F." Flour, round hoops, full head-lined, and sealed bungs.
15,000 pounds of Fine Salt, in barrels, full head-lined.
10,000 pounds of "Prime Med." Beans, in barrels, full head-lined.
20,000 pounds of Brown Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Crushed Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Granulated Sugar, in barrels, full head-lined.
5,000 pounds of Cut Loaf Sugar, in barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Carolina Rice, in oak barrels, full head lined.
20,000 pounds of Green Rio Coffee, in oak barrels, full head lined.
5,000 pounds of Green Java Coffee, in mats, packed in gunnies, containing 3 mats each.
5,000 gallons of pure Cider Vinegar, in barrels, iron hooped.
20,000 pounds of family Soap, 2-pound bars, 80-pound boxes, net, strapped.
5,000 pounds of "Ada." Candles, 6's, full weights, 40-pound boxes, net, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Pure Ground Black Pepper, ¼-pound packages, in 25-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Breakfast Bacon, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Tongues, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
1,000 pounds of Smoked Beef, in 100-pound boxes, strapped.
5,000 pounds of Sugar-cured Hams, packed in tierces.
1,000 gallons of Syrup, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 gallons of Molasses, in ½ and whole barrels.
1,000 dozen of Toilet Soaps, assorted.
600 boxes of Table Salt, in boxes containing 60 boxes each.
25 pounds of Cayenne Pepper, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Cinnamon, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Ginger, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
25 pounds of Allspice, ground, in ¼-pound packages, packed in boxes of 25 pounds.
100 pounds of Mustard, ground, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
200 pounds of Yeast Powders, in ¼-pound cans, packed in boxes of 12 pounds.
50 kits of Mess Mackerel, containing 20 pounds, net.
250 boxes of Dessicated Codfish, 1-pound boxes packed 24 in a case.
100 boxes of Smoked Herring.
1,000 half-boxes of Sardines, in original cases.
1,000 pounds of Dried Peaches, in barrels full head lined.
1,000 pounds of Dried Appels, in barrels full head lined.
100 pounds of Nutmegs.
100 quarter boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 half boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
100 whole boxes of Raisins, strapped 10 in a package.
1,000 pounds of Dried Prunes, in 25-pound boxes.
240 cans of Fresh Salmon, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Spiced Oysters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Tomatoes, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Green Corn, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lima Beans, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Green Peas, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Lobsters, in 2-pound cans.
600 cans of Fresh Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Peaches, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Preserved Damsons, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Fresh Pineapples, in 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Cranberry Sauce, in 2-pound cans.
240 bottles of Worcestershire Sauce, packed 12 in a case, imported "pints."
240 cans of Currant Jelly, 2-pound cans.
240 cans of Raspberry Jam, 2-pound cans.
2,400 cans of Condensed Milk, 1-pound cans, "Eagle" brand.
400 bottles of Assorted Pickles, consisting of English Chow-chow and Gherkins, and Domestic Cucumbers and Onions.
20 gross of Vanilla Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
20 gross of Lemon Extracts, 2 and 4-ounce vials.
400 pounds of Corn Starch, in 1-pound packages, 40-pound boxes.
720 pounds of Laundry Starch, in 1-pound packages, 36-pound boxes.
108 pounds Tapioca, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Chocolate, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
300 pounds of Vermicelli, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Maccaroni, in 1-pound packages, 25-pound boxes.
300 pounds of Carbonate Soda, in 1-pound packages, 36 pounds each.
250 pounds of Cream Tartar, in 1-pound packages, 25 pounds each.
3,000 pounds of Lard, in 5-pound caddies, packed 12 in a case.
100 pounds of Laundry Indigo, packed 15 pounds in a case.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, the same as previous advertisements from this office. These stores are required for immediate shipment, and in quantities more or less at the option of the Government.

By order of Major W. W. BURNS,
2 7 tm 4† Chief C.S. Department of East.

ENGINEER OFFICE,
FIFTH LIGHTHOUSE DISTRICT,
BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 7, 1871.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on forms furnished for the purpose by the Lighthouse Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, March 8, 1871, FOR BUILDING TWO SCREW-PILE LIGHTHOUSES, one at BENONIS POINT, Choptank river, Md., in about eleven-feet water, and the other at LOVE POINT, head of Kent Island, mouth of Chester river, Md., in ten-feet water, according to the plans and specifications for the same, which can be had, together with such other needful information, on application to this office.

The Lighthouses will be built on wooden piles, surmounted by cast-iron sleeves, in a manner similar to certain other lighthouses in this district.

Proposals may be made for either or both Lighthouses, but the bids must state the price for each single structure.

Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee in the sum of one thousand dollars from two responsible parties, that in case the bid is accepted the bidder will within ten days thereafter enter into a contract on the terms of his bid. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for Building Screw-pile Lighthouses at Benonis Point, Choptank river, Md., and Love Point, Kent Island, Chesapeake Bay, Md.," and addressed to the undersigned.

PETER C. HAINS,
Captain of Engineers,
2 9 26† Lighthouse Engineer, Fifth District.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building an extension to a Public School-house in the Tenth Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office, S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, February 23, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building an extension to a Public School-house, situate on Race street, below Fifteenth, in the Tenth ward, said extension to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
2 13,16,20,23 Secretary.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
FORT MONROE, Va., Feb. 13, 1871.

Will be sold at public auction, at Fort Monroe, Va., on the 15th day of March, 1871, at ten (10) o'clock A. M., about eleven thousand two hundred and fifty (11,250) yards "T" RAILROAD IRON (worn), together with a number of FROGS and HAIRS.

Property to be removed at expense of purchaser, within a reasonable time.

A deposit of ten (10) per cent. will be required upon acceptance of bid. Terms cash.

By order of the Secretary of War.
JAMES CURRY,
2 14tuthstm16† Lieutenant and A. A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES MAILS.
PENNSYLVANIA.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1870.

PROPOSALS for conveying the Mails of the United States from July 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, on the following routes in the State of Pennsylvania, will be received at the contract Office of the Department until 3 P. M. of March 1, 1871, to be decided by March 30 following:—

2365 From Butler, by North Oakland, Barnhart's Mills, Baldwin, and Bruin, to Lawrenceburg, 22 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Butler Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Lawrencebnrg by 4 P. M.;
Leave Lawrenceburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Butler by 4 P. M.
2610 From Liberty Corners, by Storr's Mills, to New Era, 11 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Corners Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at New Era by 12 M.;
Leave New Era Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Liberty Corners by 5 P. M.
2634 From Bedford to Downingsville (Imlertown P. O.), 6 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Bedford Tuesday and Friday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Imlertown by 5 P. M.;
Leave Imlertown Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bedford by 10 A. M.
2635 From West Bingham, by Bingham Centre and Bingham, to Spring Mills (N. Y.), 7 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave West Bingham Tuesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Spring Mills by 5 P. M.;
Leave Spring Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at West Bingham by 2 P. M.
2636 From Pottstown to Cedarville (no office), 2 miles and back, three times a week by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Cedarville.
2637 From Oxford, by Mount Vernon, Colerain, Kirkwood, Forestdale, and Bartville, to Christiana, 18 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Oxford Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Christiana by 6 P. M.;
Leave Christiana Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Oxford by 12 M.
This route is supposed to be covered by existing service, and, if so, will not be let.
2638 From Horton's, by Rochester's Mills (no office), to Brady, 12 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Horton's Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Brady by 11 A. M.;
Leave Brady Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Horton's by 4 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.
2639 From Osceola Mills, by Houtzdale and Madera, to Smith's Mills, 15 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Osceola Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Smith's Mills by 12 M.;
Leave Smith's Mills Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Osceola Mills by 6 P. M.
2640 From Hanlin Station, by Eldersville (no office) and Independence, to Bethany (W. Va.), 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Hanlin Station Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Bethany by 12 M.;
Leave Bethany Saturday at 1 P. M.
Arrive at Hanlin Station by 5 P. M.
Proposals for more frequent service invited.
2641 From Troy Centre (no office) to Tryonville, 6 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Troy Centre Saturday at 10 A. M.;
Arrive at Tryonville by 12 M.;
Leave Tryonville Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Troy Centre by 3 P. M.
Proposals invited for service twice a week, on Wednesday and Saturday.
2642 From Ficksville (no office) to Penargil (no office).
Bidders will state distance and proposed schedule of arrivals and departure.
2643 From Coopersburg, by Lanark, Limeport, Stinesburg, and Zion Hill (no office), to Coopersburg, 18 miles, three times a week, equal to 9 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Coopersburg Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.
Arrive at Coopersburg by 6 P. M.
2644 From Dixon, by East Lemon (no office), to Pierceville, 6 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Dixon Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 A. M.
Arrive at Pierceville by 9 A. M.
Leave Pierceville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 10 A. M.
Arrive at Dixon by 12 M.
2645 From Milroy to Siglerville (no office), 3 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Siglerville.
2646 From Sandy Lake, by North Sandy and French Creek, to Utica, 11 miles and back, twice a week.
Leave Sandy Lake Tuesday and Saturday at 3 P. M.
Arrive at Utica by 6 P. M.;
Leave Utica Tuesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Sandy Lake by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional weekly trip on Thursday invited.
2647 From Millertown, by Coffman's (no office), Uhl's Store (no office), Barnes' Hotel (no office), and Miller's Store (no office), to McKee's Half Falls, 18 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Millerstown Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at McKee's Half Falls by 12 M.;
Leave McKee's Half Falls Saturday at 1 A. M.;
Arrive at Millerstown by 7 P. M.
2648 From Edge Hill Station (no office), by Fitzwatertown, Jarrettown, and Three Tons, to Prospectville, 8 miles and back, six times a week, by a schedule making close connections at Edge Hill Station with regular mail trains.
2649 From Newport, by Acker's Store (no office) and Montgomery's Ferry, to Liverpool, 15 miles—only that part of the route from Newport to Montgomery's Ferry will be let, 10 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Newport Saturday at 3 P. M.;
Arrive at Montgomery's Ferry by 6 P. M.;
Leave Montgomery's Ferry Saturday at 7:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Newport by 10:30 A. M.
2650 From Tobyhanna Mills to South Sterling, 8 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Tobyhanna Mills Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at South Sterling by 4 P. M.;
Leave South Sterling Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Tobyhanna Mills by 10 A. M.
2651 From North East, by Greenfield, to Wattsburg, 16 miles and back, once a week.
Leave North East Saturday at 2 P. M.;
Arrive at Wattsburg by 6 P. M.;
Leave Wattsburg Saturday at 6 A. M.;
Arrive at North East by 10 A. M.
Proposals for an additional trip on Tuesday invited.
2652 From Herrickville, by James Mittens (no office), and William Nesbits (no office), to Rummerfield Creek, 5 miles and back, three times a week, in close connection with railroad mail trains, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmasters.
2653 From Wyalusing, by Lime Hill, Ballebay (no office), and Camp School-house, to Herrick, 10 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Wyalusing Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 11:30 A. M.—or after arrival of mail train;
Arrive at Herrick by 2:30 P. M.;
Leave Herrick Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Wyalusing by 10 A. M.
2654 From Russell Hill to Kelserville (no office), 2½ miles and back, once a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster.
2655 From Phœnixville, by Pickering and West Pikeland, to Chester Springs, 7 miles and back, three times a week.
Leave Phœnixville Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 12 M.;
Arrive at Chester Springs by 2 P. M.;
Leave Chester Springs Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6:30 A. M.;
Arrive at Phœnixville by 8:30 A. M.
2656 From Cochransville to Londonderry, 2½ miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Londonderry.
2657 From Lanark to Allentown, 4 miles and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster at Lanark.
2658 From Trunkeyville to Fagundus Forest (no office), 1 mile and back, three times a week, by a schedule satisfactory to the Postmaster.
2659 From Carrolltown, by Nicktown and Kimmell's, to Pine Flats, 13 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Carrolltown Saturday at 8 A. M.;
Arrive at Pine Flats by 12 M.;
Leave Pine Flats Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Carrolltown by 5 P. M.
2660 From Central office, in Philadelphia, to the following named sub-offices, from October 1, 1871, to June 30, 1872, viz.: Somerton, Byberry, Holmesburg, Olney, Tacony, Bustleton, Fox Chase, Milestown, Oxford Church, Torresdale, Verree's Mill, and Wheat Sheaf, twice daily, except Sunday, in each direction, or oftener if required, by a schedule satisfactory to the postmaster at Philadelphia, and the whole service and means of transportation to be under his direction.
Rate per annum to be stated in bids.
2661 From Liberty, by Brittonwood (no office) and Steam Valley (no office), to Trout Run, 15 miles and back, once a week.
Leave Liberty Saturday at 7 A. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 12 M.;
Leave Trout Run Saturday at 1 P. M.;
Arrive at Trout Run by 6 P. M.
Proposals invited for more frequent service.

NOTES.

Proposals must be to carry the mail with "celerity, certainty, and security," using the terms of the law, and they must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, certified to as such by a postmaster or judge of a court of record.

No pay will be made for trips not performed, and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connection with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be satisfactorily explained, for neglecting to take the mail from or into a post-office; for suffering it to be injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running, vehicles on the route. The Postmaster-General may annul the contract for disobeying the post-office laws or the instructions of the Department. He may alter the schedule of departures and arrivals, and also order an increase of service by allowing therefor a *pro rata* increase on the contract pay. He may also curtail or discontinue the service in whole or in part, at a proportionate decrease of pay, allowing as full indemnity to the contractor one month's extra compensation on the amount of service dispensed with, and a *pro rata* compensation for the service retained and continued. Bids should be addressed to the "Second Assistant Postmaster-General," superscribed "Proposals, State of Pennsylvania," and sent by *mail*.

For forms of proposals, etc., and other information, see advertisement of October 31, 1867, and of this date, in pamphlet form, at the principal post offices. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
1 9 eod tM1 Postmaster-General.

SALE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Dec. 6, 1870.

Will be sold at public auction, at Galveston, Texas, on WEDNESDAY, March 1, 1871, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., EIGHTEEN FRAME BUILDINGS, the dimensions of which can be ascertained on application to Lieutenant W. O. Cory, Acting Assistant Quartermaster.

Terms cash, in United States currency.
2 10 t mar 1 JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster Department Texas.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Feb. 1, 1871.

There will be sold at public auction, at Fort McPherson, Nebraska, on MONDAY, March 6, 1871, a lot of condemned Quartermaster's Stores, Grain, and Clothing; and at North Platte, Nebraska, on TUESDAY, March 7, 1871, 37 condemned cavalry horses.

Terms:—Cash in Government funds.
ALEX. J. PERRY,
Chief Quartermaster Dept. Platte,
2 10 tM 6 Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. A.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE

AND

LANDELL,

ARCH STREET.

1871 EARLY SPRING. 1871

NEW SILKS.

NEW SHAWLS.

NEW PIQUETS.

1 27 mwe3mrp NEW CHINTZES.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL

Burglar Safe

Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

GLOVES.

$1 FOR THE "JOSEPH" KID GLOVE.

BEST $1 GLOVE IN THE WORLD.

At $1, "Joseph" Opera and Party Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" new Spring Shades.
At $1, "Joseph" best $1 Glove imported.
At $1·25, the celebrated "La Belle" Glove.
At $1·25, the most beautiful Shades for evening.
At $1·25, "La Belle," White, Opera and Party Shades.
At 75 cents, a job lot White Kid Gloves.
At 50 cents, the balance of our Soiled Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Cloth Gloves.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Plush Lined Gloves.
At 13 cents, Children's warm Gloves. 2 pairs, 25c.
At $1, Children's Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1, Children's White Kid Gloves.
At $1·50, Gents' White and Party Shades Kid Gloves.
At $1·50, Gents' Kid Gloves, all colors.
At 25 cents, Gents' English Half Hose, regular made.
At 25 cents, Ladies' Full Regular Made Hose.
At 50 cents, Gents' Scarfs, worth $1; half price.
At 64 cents Gents Scarfs, worth $1·25; half price.
At Old Prices, Shirt Fronts, of our own make.
At less than wholesale prices, White Piques.
1000 yards Hamburg Edging and Inserting, much below regular prices, at

BARTHOLOMEW'S,

2 22 wstf No. 23 North EIGHTH Street.

WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS ENGRAVED AND PRINTED IN THE LATEST STYLE.

A fine assortment of FRENCH, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN PAPER, with Envelopes to Match.

PAPER and ENVELOPES, ready stamped, always on hand.

JOHN LINERD,
11 30 wfmsp No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 23, Last Night but Two of MR. EDWIN ADAMS, who will appear as RAPHAEL THE SCULPTOR in the MARBLE HEART; OR, THE SCULPTOR'S DREAM. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. EDWIN ADAMS. A new play, by John Brougham, entitled HONOR. SATURDAY—MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK, THE MARBLE HEART.

AMERICUS, THE WONDERFUL CHILD VIOLINIST, will appear in the Star Concerts, at CONCERT HALL, commencing next MONDAY, February 27. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sale commences Friday. 2 23tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock. HOUSES PACKED TO THE ROOF. LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF STUART ROBSON. THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 23, THREE GLORIOUS PIECES. HAMLET, JONES' BABY, and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. ROBSON IN THREE CHARACTERS. FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF STUART ROBSON. MONDAY NEXT—LOTTA.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. E. L. DAVENPORT.....Lessee and Manager THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Feb. 23, BENEFIT OF CHARLES R. THORNE, Jr., THE MARBLE HEART And the DAY AFTER THE WEDDING. Characters by Davenport's Star Company. FRIDAY EVENING, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT in his unequalled impersonation of SIR GILES OVERREACH in A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS. BLACK-EYED SUSAN MATINEE ON SATURDAY.

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. 100,000 CURIOSITIES From all parts of the World. THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS. The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock. Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 19 tf

AMERICUS, THE WONDERFUL CHILD VIOLINIST, will appear in the Star Concerts at CONCERT HALL, commencing next MONDAY, February 27. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sale commences Friday. 2 23tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth, AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS, EVERY EVENING And SATURDAY MATINEE, GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS. Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. THE WONDERFUL TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION have been induced to stay ONE WEEK LONGER (ONLY), to give THE THOUSANDS who have been unable, or declined to visit the receptions in consequence of the crowd, an opportunity to attend. Receptions from 2 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 35 cents; Children, 25 cents. 2 14 3t*

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG will be on exhibition at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street a short time longer, prior to its removal. 1 21stuth

AMERICUS, THE WONDERFUL CHILD VIOLINIST, will appear in the Star Concerts at CONCERT HALL, commencing next MONDAY, February 27. Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Sale commences Friday. 2 23.f

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cummings,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Hand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjaman Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John C. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 † No. 317 WALNUT Street.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

A Merchant of this city, who has already given liberally of his means to this Association, has offered to contribute an additional sum of ten thousand dollars, provided the permanent fund reaches two hundred thousand dollars during the year 1871. Will not the benevolent, especially of our mercantile community, respond liberally and promptly to this proposition? The managers feel the importance of securing a large addition to the permanent fund, that they may be able to reply to the increasing demands upon the association. Relief is furnished to beneficiaries by an Executive Committee of five Managers, who exercise discretion in the proper disposition of the funds, and *to whom only the names of the recipients are known.* Many of the beneficiaries of the Merchants' Fund are men of education and refinement, some of whom have been wealthy, and the majority accustomed to the luxuries and comforts of life, thus enabling them in their present distressed condition the more keenly to appreciate this noble charity. Contributions received by any member of the Board. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

By order of the Managers.
WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer.
2 23th s th5t† No. 317 WALNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

C. Newbold's Extra Fine Jersey Hams.
N. Stokes' " " " "

These are considered by connoisseurs the FINEST HAMS sold in the Philadelphia market. We are now taking orders for their delivery in the month of March.

We have also on hand our

MARYLAND SUGAR CURED HAMS,
S. DAVIS, JR., " " "
ST. LOUIS " " "

And other well-known brands, to which we invite the attention of buyers. All of them warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,

Dealers and Importers in Fine Teas and Groceries of every description,

No. 115 S. THIRD Street,

2 21 ftuf4p Below Chesnut.

MUCILAGE.

The Cheapest and Best.

Quarts, per dozen		$10·00

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1871.

☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE CENTENNIAL.

THE consideration of the bill fixing Philadelphia as the site of a grand centennial celebration in 1876 was again postponed in the United States Senate yesterday. Mr. Conkling took the floor and consumed the morning hour by a frivolous sp eech opposing this measure, and after the morning hour had expired the Senate proceeded to discuss appropriation bills. The New York Senator announced his intention to continue a vigorous opposition to the Centennial bill, and as the session is rapidly drawing to a close, it is possible that it may be defeated by his contemptible course. We hope, however, that the highest legislative body of the land will not permit itself to be deterred from passing a wise, just, useful, and patriotic law by the machinations of a narrow-minded and spiteful Senator. No candid man can doubt the importance of an imposing national celebration in 1876, and it would be difficult to devise better means for rendering the demonstration of that year forever memorable than those which are embodied in the bill which encounters such persistent and despicable opposition from Senator Conkling. The verdict of the nation, in its support, has been expressed by the action of the House of Representatives; and there can be no possible doubt of the favor with which the great body of the American people contemplate the idea of gathering around the sacred spot where the Republic was first proclaimed, nor of the wholesome effect which would be produced by a universal commingling of the citizens of the different States at the birthplace of American freedom and nationality. What Mecca is to the Mahommedan, or Rome to the Catholic, Philadelphia is to the citizens of the United States; and a pilgrimage hither in 1876, under the proposed conditions, would create new bonds of union and new incitements to patriotism which every wise Senator should be glad to create.

In the coming celebration it is also desirable that foreign lands, as well as the various sections of our own country, should be represented, that their congratulations may be mingled with our own, and that our citizens may hear alike from the turbaned Turk, the polished Parisian, the English exquisite, the German hero, the swarthy Spaniard, and from the natives of all hospitable and habitable lands, testimony of the effect of our example and tributes to our institutions. To secure such attendance the centennial must be invested with national importance, and notice of the character of the proposed exposition must at once be spread broadcast over the civilized world. Under these circumstances Roscoe Conkling's opposition so far has only humiliated and disgraced himself; but if the Senate permits its action to be controlled by him, it will become a damaging accessory to his stupidly jealous opposition.

THE DARK WAYS AND VAIN TRICKS of the juvenile Ah Sins who recently pelted Mr. Seward's travelling party with stones are regarded by the New York *Tribune* as without excuse, "unless it be the fact that it is a palpable imitation of our own civilized way of treating strange Chinamen." The Heathen Chinee is distinguished by his capacity for doing things precisely as he sees other persons do them. But in this little stoning affair at Woo Chang our Celestial imitators rather failed to make the most of the example set them.

THE SIZE OF THE LEGISLATURE.

IF we are to have a convention for the revision of the Constitution—and the demand for one is so universal that it is scarcely probable the Legislature will venture to adjourn without giving it heed—one of the most vital questions that will come before it for consideration will be that touching an increase in the membership of the lower house. To show the comparative size of the legislative bodies of different States, with the average number of the most numerous branch, we have compiled the following table, upon the basis of the recent census:—

State.	Senate.	House.	Average Constituency.
Maine	31	151	4,150
New Hampshire	12	323	950
Vermont	30	241	1,370
Massachusetts	40	240	6,070
Rhode Island	34	72	3,023
Connecticut	21	238	2,260
New England States	164	1,275	2,735
New York	32	128	34,100
Pennsylvania	33	100	35,160
Ohio	37	105	25,825
Illinois	10	177	14,350
Missouri	34	200	8,575
New Jersey	21	60	15,100
California	40	80	7,015

New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri are, in their order as stated, the five most populous States in the Union, and it will be seen that, at present, the legislative constituencies of Pennsylvania are somewhat larger than those of New York, and greatly in excess of those of the three other States named. The six New England States, with an aggregate population of 3,487,400, are divided altogether into 1275 representative districts, with an average population of only 2735; while Pennsylvania, with a population of 3,515,993, or some twenty-eight thousand more than all New England, is divided into but 100 districts, with an average population of about 35,160. The Senates of the New England States embrace in the aggregate 168 members, with an average constituency of 20,760, or but four-sevenths of the average constituency of members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature of this State. In New Hampshire the lower house has more members than in any other State in the Union, and the constituencies are consequently the smallest of all, numbering even less than a thousand. Massachusetts, with a House of 240 members, has an average constituency of 6070, or but little more than one-sixth of the size of those in this State. The Illinois House of Representatives, previous to the recent revision of the Constitution, numbered 90 members; and if the number had not been increased, the districts would have averaged a population of 28,220; but by the new Constitution, the number of members has been increased to 177, and the size of the constituencies cut down to 14,350.

Before the increase in the membership of the Illinois House, Springfield had as unsavory a reputation as any capital in the Union. Time alone will show whether or not the change is to effect a reformation in the legislation of the State, but the presumption is strong that it will. The Legislatures of the smaller New England States, and even that of Massachusetts, are models of political virtue by the side of those of Pennsylvania and New York. They are too unwieldy for the invariably successful manipulation of a majority in the interest of "rooster" and commission rings, too large to render it practicable for the lobby to "see" a sufficient number of members to insure the success of every iniquitous scheme of plunder that comes up. Stringent constitutional provisions prohibitory of special legislation have become a necessity throughout the country, and especially in such States as Pennsylvania and New York, but a large increase in the membership of our Legislature would prove an additional safeguard. The only objections that can be urged are the increased expense to the State in the item of salaries, and the impediment to the rapid transaction of business which is presented by numbers. But both of these objections are without real weight. The people of Pennsylvania can well afford to bear treble the present legitimate expenses of the Legislature, if by so doing they are relieved of the burden of illegitimate expenses to which they have been subjected for years past; while by every impediment that is thrown in the way of rapid legislation they will be the gainers in proportionate degree. The Senate of Pennsylvania should be increased to at least 75 members, and the House to not less than 300, and if the proposed Constitutional Convention fails to provide for such an increase, its labors will be practically useless. Such an increase would reduce the Senatorial constituencies to 46,880, or more than double the average in the New England States, and the Representative constituencies to 11,715, or nearly twice the size of those of Massachusetts. These constituencies would be by no means too small, and every year would witness their material increase.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

THERE is one point in the public buildings controversy in regard to which we believe that all parties are united, and that is that the present structures occupied by the courts and municipal offices are not only insufficient and inconvenient, but that in every respect they are disgraceful to a great and wealthy city like Philadelphia. Everybody is of the opinion that new buildings should be erected, and the only controversy is in regard to their location. In the neighborhood of the shanties which now do duty as court-houses and public offices are a great number of buildings, new and old, which are divided into offices for lawyers and others, which yield enormous incomes to their owners. In some of these buildings small rooms rent for as much as good sized dwellings do in other sections of the city, and, as a matter of course, the property-holders in the vicinity of the present collection of dirty little brick hovels which are attached to Independence Hall are exceedingly solicitous that if any new buildings are put up, they shall not be located where the present lucrative business of office-letting will be interfered with. For this reason, the most powerful influences were used to have either Independence Square or Washington Square chosen for the site, although there were objections of a most serious character to either of these being used for such a purpose, and although the city owns a magnificent piece of ground in its very centre which was set aside for a public building site by William Penn, when he prepared the plan of Philadelphia. The suitability of this site at the present day has been denied by few except those whom personal interest prevents from being impartial, but in order to silence all objections and to settle the whole controversy with regard to the location of the new public buildings in a manner satisfactory to every one, the Legislature ordered a vote of the citizens of Philadelphia to be taken. What that vote was everybody knows. An immense majority declared in favor of Penn Square, whereupon the advocates of the other sites, not satisfied to submit to the expressly declared will of the people, but imitating the example of the Southern malcontents who opposed the election of Lincoln, immediately set to work with renewed energy to accomplish their object in defiance of the wishes of a majority of their fellow-citizens.

The alleged pretext for war now is that the commissioners, by placing one large and elegant edifice at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, will block up those highways, destroy business and improvements upon them, and do all manner of other damages that the lively imaginations of certain newspaper writers and property-holders in the neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets are able to invent. It is now demanded that the municipal offices and courts shall be distributed about on the four Penn Squares, although it does not need any argument to prove that it will be more expensive to build, and to maintain after they are built, four suitable structures, than it will be to put up one elegant city hall that will be a credit to a great and wealthy corporation like Philadelphia. Of course, four shabby buildings can be erected for less money than one handsome one, but unless the new building or buildings will be, both in appearance and in general arrangement, equal to all the demands of our numerous courts and public offices, we might as well let matters be as they are. Scarcely less absurd than this is the proposition now being made to purchase new ground contiguous to the Penn Squares upon which to place the public buildings, while the squares are to be left open and converted into a grand plaza. To purchase new ground when we already have all we want would be simply throwing money away, and those who really wish to give the city an architectural ornament that will be worthy of it should adhere unalterably to their determination to have the public buildings placed at the intersection of Broad and Market streets, and nowhere else. This location is the only proper one, whether we consider architectural effect, economy, or the convenience of the public officers who will occupy the new city hall; and it should steadily be borne in mind by every citizen that all this clamor about the intersection scheme comes from men who are determined if possible to prevent the erection of the public buildings anywhere else than in the immediate neighborhood of Sixth and Chesnut streets. It should be remembered that the same kind of clamor was raised against every great public improvement ever consummated in this city, and that it is this spirit of old fogyism which gives Philadelphia the reputation of being behind the age in comparison with some other places. Let any intelligent citizen, who has no personal interest in the matter, go to Broad and Market streets, where the destruction of the trees will enable him to judge of the extent of the ground occupied by the Penn Squares, and ask himself the questions, Whether an imposing edifice at the intersection, with a roadway over two hundred feet around it, can possibly be an obstruction? and whether it will not be the most magnificent improvement to both Broad and Market streets that could possibly be made? This is a matter that any man of common sense, whether he has the eye of an artist or not, can judge of for himself, and those who are not disposed to see a great public enterprise come to nothing in order that a little "ring" of property-holders may be benefited, should take some action to show the anti-Penn Squareites that they are carrying matters with rather too high a hand, especially when the vote of the citizens of Philadelphia last October is taken into consideration.

IN the House of Representatives yesterday, the items in the deficiency bill appropriating $500,000 to the New York Post-Office and $500,000 to the Boston Post Office encountered strong opposition from Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, who charged that fraudulent contracts had been given out for the supply of material, etc., for both these expensive edifices, and that while some of the New York members of Congress would derive a share of the money unnecessarily expended on the New York Post Office, a Massachusetts member was interested in the contract for supplying stone for the Boston Post Office. These are bold charges, but they do not seem to have seriously affected the action of the House. They were replied to by Cox, of New York, (whose chief defense was that enormous outlays had been made on the works at Rock Island, Illinois, which are located in Mr. Farnsworth's vicinage), and by Butler, of Massachusetts, who, in turn, was accused by Farnsworth of being not only concerned in the contract for supplying stone for the Boston Post Office, but also of using expensive mirrors belonging to the Government for the decoration of his private residence. Farnsworth alleged further that a $10,000 Government mirror had been broken or lost while in course of transmission between a Government office and Butler's house. Innocent tax-payers may well open their eyes at such an accusation. They have supposed hitherto that $10,000 mirrors were reserved either for the decoration of palaces or for the homes of gentlemen of enormous wealth; and the allegation that they must pay for such expensive articles under any circumstances, though startling enough in itself, becomes decidedly sensational when it is heightened by the statement that they are used, lost, or broken in the service of a member of Congress. If, in addition to salary, mileage, and perquisites, the custodians of the national purse make a practice of drawing dividends from the moneys they vote away and of decorating their houses with $10,000 mirrors bought at the national expense, it becomes easy to understand why the Treasury must pay out annually from three to four hundred millions of dollars, and it becomes important to inquire whether honesty and economy are totally discarded as forgotten virtues.

EARL KIMBERLEY, the British Colonial Secretary, in discussing with the Canadian authorities the question of the Fenian raids, recommended that the Dominion should draw up a full and authentic statement of the facts for presentation to the Government of the United States, but thought it necessary to insert a caution that the document be so prepared that it could be "properly communicated to the Government of a State with which her Majesty is on terms of amity." The belligerent disposition of the Canadian functionaries, it seems, is fully appreciated in Downing street.

OBITUARY.

George M. Lauman.

A prominent Pennsylvania politician, George M. Lauman, Esq., died yesterday in Reading, at the age of fifty-eight years. His native place was Middletown, Dauphin county, Pa. In 1839, when seventeen years of age, he entered a printing office in Downingtown, owned by George Plitt. He remained here for several years learning the business, and on becoming of age took an active interest in the internal improvements of the State, and became widely known as a contractor for the building of canals here and elsewhere. He afterwards became an active politician and at one time held the office of Flour Inspector of this port. He was engaged in the Mexican war, where he acted as quartermaster. For several years past he has been in business in this city as a wine merchant on South Ninth street.

General Arnold Elzey.

This gentleman died in Baltimore on Tuesday last. He was born in 1816, and graduated from West Point in 1837. He at that time bore the name of Arnold E. Jones, but since dropped the final designation. He served in the Florida war and during the Canadian border troubles. He was with the army sent to garrison Texas in 1845. He also served in the Mexican war, and received promotion for meritorious services at Contreras and Cherubusco. He took part with the army during the Seminole disturbances in 1853 and 1856. He was then on duty at Fortress Monroe until 1861, when he joined the rebel forces against the United States.

NOTICES.

GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING,
GOOD ALL-WOOL CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
SPLENDIDLY MADE OVERCOATS,
SPLENDIDLY MADE OVERCOATS,
AT WANAMAKER & BROWN'S,
BEAUTIFUL STYLISH SUITS,
BEAUTIFUL STYLISH SUITS,
OAK HALL.
EVERYTHING NEEDED IN THE WARDROBE OF ANY GENTLEMAN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

WHY BE TROUBLED WITH COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, or indeed any Pulmonary or Bronchial Complaint, when a remedy so safe, thorough, and easily obtainable as Dr. Jayne's Expectorant can be had? Those who have contracted severe Colds may save their lungs from the dangerous irritation which frequently brings about Consumption, by promptly resorting to the Expectorant; and any one threatened with Throat disease will find this remedy equally effectual in affording relief from obstructing phlegm, and healing the inflamed parts. Sold everywhere.

PIANOS.

Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their ne
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S, BRADBURY'S, HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street,
No. 1018 ARCH Street.
J. E. GOULD.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, recommend their stock of first-class instruments. Every instrument is warranted and prices moderate.
8 4f WAREROOM, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4'50 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails. Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuthsf No. 1009 MARKET Street.

COTTON.—MIDDLING FAIR AND MIDDLING Gulfs, Alabama and Uplands, samples, clean stain, etc., for sale by
WILLIAM M. GREINER,
1 20 2m No. 109 CHESNUT Street.

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

MALT LIQUORS.
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES
AND
Brown Stout.
Just received, in store, fresh invoices of Guinness' Extra Brown Stout, Robert Younger's Sparkling Edinburg hAle, McEwan's English Ale, Bass & Co.'s East India Pale Ale, Alsopp's Pale Ale, all in fine order.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.
FAR BEYOND COMPETITION.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
RICHER FABRICS,
BETTER GOODS,
MORE TASTEFUL STYLES,
BETTER WORKMANSHIP,
CHOICER SELECTIONS,
NEATER FITS,
FINER TRIMMINGS,
LOWER PRICES,
Than Anywhere Else.
The Winter stock of the
Great Brown Hall
Is Going! Going!
Going! Going
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAPER THAN EVER!
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1871. SPRING. 1871.
OUR NEW STOCK
Is now rapidly coming in,
And is replete
With striking beauties of
Design and Color,
Every desirable style of goods
In the market
Being represented liberally
In our
ASSORTMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
THE
NEW YORK WATCH COMPANY'S
WATCHES,
(Factory, Springfield, Mass.
In presenting their Watches to the American public, we do so with the knowledge that in point of finish and time-keeping qualities they are superior for the price to any Watch made in this country.
For sale by
ALEX. R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper,
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
SECOND STORY, [2 2 2mrp
Salesroom of the American Watch.

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COPYING PRESSES.
Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
Opposite Girard Bank.
2 22 eod

SEWING MACHINES.
THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
1871.
BLACK SILKS
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN STS.
Having got through with our annual stock-taking, we now open up a splendid stock of "BLACK SILKS" very much under regular prices, and of most EXBELLENT QUALITY.
Good Black Gros Grains for $1'50.
Rich Black Gros Grains for $1'75.
Very Rich Beautiful Silks for $2'00.
Heavy, Smooth, Soft Flossy Silk, $2'50.
Sublime Quality Rich Lyons Silks, $3 00.
Superb Black Silks, Queenly, $3'50.
Most Magnificent Black Silks for $4'50.
We know that the above goods cannot be excelled in the "UNITED STATES" for quality and cheapness.
We also offer a full line of colors in
Best Kid Gloves,
Every pair of which we warrant, and if through any mishap they rip or tear in putting on, we at once give another pair instead.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
2 8 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.
Established in 1853.

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
FOR
DRY GOODS,
STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
ALEXANDER RICKEY,
2 10 tuths No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
$200,000
WORTH OF
CHINA, GLASS and EARTHENWARE
TO BE CLOSED OUT, REGARDLESS OF COST.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT STREET,
Are obliged to close out their immense stock, in consequence of the building they occupy having been sold. The entire stock must be closed out by the 1st of April, as they are obliged to vacate the premises by that time. Below we quote prices of a few leading staple goods. Fancy goods are at a still greater discount from former prices.

White French China Dining Sets, 127 pieces	$18'00
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	5'75
White French China Tea Sets, 46 pieces	6'75
S one China Dining Sets, 98 pieces	7'75
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 44 ps	2 50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 ps	3'50
Stone China Cups and Saucers, per set 12 pieces	50
Stone China Dining Plates, per dozen	60
Table Tumblers, per dozen	50
Table Goblets, per dozen	75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)	40
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 Bottles and Puff Box	90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 Glasses, Walter and Bottle	90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, at an immense reduction from former prices.
36 casks of Parian Marble, Leek and Majolica Ware, all new designs, just landed from steamer Helvetia, will be included in the sale.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.
STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE. 2 18 10t

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

GROCERIES, ETC.
Choice New Crop Teas
AT REDUCED PRICES.
FINEST OOLONG, JAPAN, AND YOUNG HYSON TEAS,
Just received, which we now offer at a great reduction in prices, in half chests, 10 lb. boxes, and at retail.
Fine Old Mocha, Java, Laguayra, and Rio Coffees, at greatly reduced prices.
Owing to the late reduction in Government duties, we can now offer to our customers a large assortment of FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES at low rates.
WILLIAM KELLEY,
N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,
11 10 tustu5 PHILADELPHIA.

MARBLE WORKS.
H. S. TARR & SON'S
MANUFACTORY OF
Carved and Ornamental Marble Work,
GREEN Street, above Seventh,
1 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

JOSEPH H CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD R. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 2 3

A GREAT WORK.

How Obstructions are Being Removed from the James River.

The Richmond *Whig* gives an interesting account of Professor Maillefert's operations on James the river. After describing the sensation produced by the shock of an explosion under water, which was followed by the upheaval of broken timbers, mud, and stone, and resulted in the removal of two "cribs," about two hundred yards distant from each other, it says:—"The surface of the river in every direction was by this time covered with fragments of huge timbers, which for nearly ten years have obstructed navigation and perpetuated the energy and earnestness of our Confederate engineers.

Where there were only three feet water before, there are now eighteen feet. There were originally twenty cribs, placed in three rows across the channel; of these nineteen have been removed by Professor Maillefert, and only one remains, viz: that on which rests the wreck of the Confederate gunboat Northampton. This, although not in the contract, will be removed at an early day. These cribs are pens 18 feet by 25 feet, and are 28 feet deep. Their wooden frames, which were safely secured by strong iron rods, were constructed of timber 24 inches by 18 inches, and were filled with stone—the estimate for each crib being over 400 tons. It usually requires four explosions to a crib, although yesterday three were found sufficient in one instance. These suffice not only to break up the wooden framework but to create four craters in the bottom of the river immediately at the angles of "the crib" into which the stone is thrown by repeated shocks, thereby preventing it from becoming an obstruction in the channel.

All of the floating timber and other debris is removed to the shore, and such logs as are sobbed and sink are fished up and similarly disposed of. In addition to the obstructions named, Professor Maillefert has removed from the channel at Drewry's Bluff the wrecks of the Curtis Peck, two schooners, two barges, and one "lighter," all of which except the steamer were filled with stone before being sunk. The contract required him to complete this important work, which was to give us eighteen feet water in a channel two hundred and fifty feet wide, in ninety days, ending the 20th of the present month. And, although the weather has been such as to occasion all sorts of delays, he will be able to complete it as promised.

The work at Drewry's Bluff, for example, not including the removal of the wreck of the Northampton, will require, it is estimated, two days more; that at "Graveyard Bend" about the same time, and that at "Warwick's Bar" perhaps less. In this connection we are gratified at being able to state by authority that the work of enlarging the Dutch Gap Canal is now under contract—the American Dredging Company becoming the contractors—and operations will be commenced early next month. The canal is to be one hundred feet wide at the bottom and one hundred and fifty feet wide at the top, with a depth of fifteen feet.

A WOMAN'S REVENGE.

A Jealous Wife Takes a Deadly Revenge Upon the Destroyer of her Domestic Peace.

The Savannah *Republican* of Saturday last has the following:—

The poet has truly said "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned," and it was very forcibly illustrated on Thursday night, about the hour of seven o'clock. As far as we are able to learn the facts they appear to be about as follows:—About the hour mentioned a lady, named Mrs. Staley, called at the house of ill-fame on the corner of Fahm and Margaret streets, and asked if "Sue Hungerford," an inmate of the house, was in. On being answered in the affirmative, she walked in and asked if she could get board there. The proprietress of the establishment told her that she had evidently mistaken the character of the house. She then asked to see Sue Hungerford, who appeared and went to the door, when she was seized by two young men who had accompanied the lady to the house, while Mrs. Staley inflicted eleven stabs on different parts of Miss Hungerford's person, some of them very serious and dangerous in their character. The shrieks of the woman attracted the inmates of the house, who rushed out and found the two men holding the woman, one on each side, and the lady inflicting the wounds.

Rumor gives various surmises as to the cause of this terrible revenge. It is, however, understood that the husband of the lady has had a too close intimacy with the woman, and that, actuated by revenge, she sought to rid the world of one who had thus alienated the affections of her lawful spouse. The parties are quite respectable, and well known in the city. The matter will undergo legal investigation, when the full facts will be brought out.

Some of the wounds are most frightful. Although the attending physician says she will recover, the sufferer says she has no hopes herself, as she knows, from the depth of the wounds and the pain she experiences, that she cannot recover. After the cutting took place the wounds were dressed, and Miss Hungerford thinking she would die, expressed a desire that no prosecution be had in the matter, preferring to leave the matter in the hands of the higher Judge. But on learning yesterday morning that her life was sought, at the solicitation of friends warrants were issued against the parties.

Mrs. Staley was held in bonds in the sum of $10,000 for an assault with intent to murder, and $5000 on a peace bond. Messrs. Staley and Tatem, as accessories, were held to bail in the sum of $5000 each, and $1000 each on a peace bond. Total amount of surety, $27,000. It was reported yesterday afternoon that the injured woman had died, but information received direct at a late hour placed her in a very critical position, though still living.

JAIL DELIVERY.

Escape of Prisoners at Dover.

Nathan Anderson, convicted and sentenced for an attempted rape, for ten years, and John Bishop, awaiting trial for the same crime, escaped from the Kent county (Del.) jail on Tuesday evening about 7 o'clock. They had made full preparation for escape by picking a hole almost through the wall, and had their irons sawn in two ready to make the effort. The sheriff's wife at this time came along and opened the door of their cell to give them a bucket of water, when the prisoners sprang to their feet and rushed past the lady, and going to the door, found the key in the lock in the inside, which Anderson quickly turned, when they made their escape. The alarm being given, Bishop was recaptured in a creek into which he had waded up to his neck in the water. A couple of shots from the sheriff's revolver brought him speedily ashore, but Anderson is yet at large. The sheriff has offered $100 for his recapture. He had only served out about nine months of the ten years for which he was sentenced.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will this evening personate "Raphael" in the drama of *The Marble Heart*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Adams will have a benefit, when he will appear in a new play by John Brougham entitled *Honor*.

On Monday Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will commence an engagement.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Stuart Robson will appear this evening in Craig's burlesque of *Hamlet*, the farce of *Jones' Baby*, and the burlesque of *Black-Eyed Susan*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Robson will have a benefit, when five pieces will be presented.

AT THE CHESNUT this evening Mr. Charles Thorne, Jr., will have his first benefit in this city, when he will represent "Raphael" in *The Marble Heart*. The performance will conclude with *The Day After the Wedding*, in which Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will appear. Mr. Thorne is an actor of very superior abilities, for whose patronage in our city our theatre goers are indebted to an accident that was to him a personal misfortune. By the burning of the St. Charles Theatre, in New Orleans, he was not only thrown out of an engagement, but he also lost much valuable property. A circumstance unfortunate in itself enabled Mr. Davenport to secure his services for the Chesnut, and since he has been there he has established himself firmly in the regards of the Philadelphia public, and he should have, as he doubtless will, the compliment of a crowded house this evening.

On Saturday evening Mr. Albert Roberts, the doorkeeper, and Mr. P. A. Voorhees, the special officer, will have a benefit, when the comedy of *Wild Oats* and the drama of *The Robbers* will be performed.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening.

To-morrow there will be a family night, when the programme will be arranged expressly with a view of pleasing the tastes of ladies and family parties, and particular care will be taken that nothing to offend the most fastidious shall occur. There is a large and efficient ballet troupe at the American, and a great number of performers of specialties, as Cool Burgess, the comedian; the Leopolds, acrobats; J. H. Milburn, the comic singer and delineator; Andy Hughes, the champion club swinger; Charles Howard and R. Harrison, Ethiopian delineators, and a multitude of others, who follow each other in rapid succession, keeping the audience continually entertained with novelties. A variety performance has the advantage over a legitimate theatrical entertainment that one can enter or leave at any time without breaking the thread of interest, and very many persons who have only half an hour to spare find it pleasant to drop in at the American and see an act or two. The performance to-morrow evening will conclude with the very funny pantomime of *Jack and the Beanstalk*, which is itself well worth seeing.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee conducted on the same plan as the Friday night performance. The patronage that has been bestowed upon the family performances given in the New American proves that they are appreciated by those to whom they are specially addressed, and every Friday evening and Saturday afternoon hitherto the theatre has been filled with ladies and children, who evidently took much delight in the efforts made for their amusement.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, there will be a dramatic performance this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING the two-headed girl and other living curiosities will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

AMERICUS, the child violinist, will appear at Concert Hall in a series of concerts, to commence on Monday next.

CITY ITEMS.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is an excellent article for all diseases of children. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving health to the child, comforts and rests the mother. During the process of teething its value is inestimable; cures wind colic and griping in the bowels.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the werth of their money.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—CAVANA.—On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, Pastor of Eleventh Street M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. BURNHAM, of Wilmington, Del., to Miss SUE L. CAVANA, of this city.

Wilmington, Del., and Delaware county papers please copy.

HOLMES—EVANS.—On Thursday, June 30, 1870, at the Colonnade Hotel, by Rev. Thomas J. Brown, FRANK HOLMES to LIZZIE M., youngest daughter of the late Samuel Evans, all of this city.

TOMLINSON—DAVIS.—At the residence of the bride's father, Branchtown, February 20th, 1871, by Rev. A. T. McMurphy, Mr. JOHN W. TOMLINSON and Miss EMMA L. DAVIS.

DIED.

BRINGHURST.—On the 23d instant, at 6 o'clock in the morning, JOHN BRINGHURST, in the 60th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

DAY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, 19th instant, HARRIET, daughter of Jacob and Matilda Day, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, 25th instant, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, Flourtown, without further notice. Carriages will be at Fort Washington Station, N. P. R. R., to meet the train that leaves Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M.

GARNED.—On the morning of the 21st instant, JOSHUA GARNED, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited of attend his funeral, from his late residence, Levering, ton avenue, Roxborough, on Friday, 24th instant, at 2½ o'clock. Interment at St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough.

MARSHALL.—On the 21st instant, JOHN, son of the late William and Elizabeth Marshall, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the 23d Regiment P. V.; Post No. 2, G. A. R., and Warren Hose Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas Collins, S. E. corner of Twentieth and Carpenter streets, on Saturday, 25th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ A LEVER TO SUCCESS—HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO MORROW NIGHT, GOUGH'S great lecture. Secure your tickets at the Bookstore of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 Arch street. 1t

☞ FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN,
Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT,
2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1871.
Interest on Stock of the United States, maturing on the first proximo, will be paid at this office on and after FRIDAY, the 24th instant, without rebatement. GEORGE EYSTER,
2 23 2t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23, 1871.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 6th day of March, 1871, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
2 23 11t JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.—The Eighth Annual Commencement will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY, February 24th, at 12 M. Address to the Graduates by Prof. D. D. Smith. Music by the Germania at 11 o'clock. Public invited. No seats reserved after 12 o'clock M. J. H. McQUILLEN, M. D., Dean.
2 22 2t*

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths1

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
6 30 1f No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
JAMES E. MURDOCH,
This (Thursday) Evening, February 23,
An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of "Hamlet," illustrated by remarks and readings.
Miss EDGARTON, Feb. 27. CHAPIN, March 2. DOUGHERTY, March 13. BILLINGS, March 16. "FAT CONTRIBUTOR," March 20. KILPATRICK, March 23. CADY STANTON, March 27. GRAND CONCERT, March 30.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....75 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Ticket Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 2 21 3t

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY.
At the Annual Election held on the 14th of February, 1871, pursuant to charter, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:—
THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER,
R. P. McCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
BENJAMIN B. COMEGYS,
AUGUSTUS HEATON,
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.,
EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HON. WILLIAM A. PORTER.
And at a meeting of the Board, held February 20, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the company for the same period:—
President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WILLIAM L. DU BOIS.
Solicitor—RICHARD L. ASHHURST. 2 21 tu th s3t

☞ DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, Office No. 213½ WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (being Ten Cents per share) on the capital stock of the company, payable, clear of State taxes, on the 1st of March, proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 22 to March 2. M. B. KELLY,
2 15 12t* Treasurer.

☞ TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH and Denver City Railroad Company.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 28, 1871.
The interest and coupons due Feb. 15, 1871, on the first mortgage eight per cent. (8 per cent.) gold bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the city of New York, upon presentation and application, on and after that date, free of Government tax.
2 7 26t THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 409 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,
Comprises the following Departments:—
Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.
The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.
The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.
UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.
THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.
For catalogues, circulars, or information, address J. W. HARRIS,
2 6 3m Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
VIRGINIA,
GENERAL G. W. CUSTIS LEE, PRESIDENT, WITH FOURTEEN PROFESSORS.
The Spring Term of the present season begins on the FIRST OF FEBRUARY.
The rearrangement of classes then made enables students to enter the several schools with advantage. Students entering at this time pay only half fees.
All the ACADEMIC SCHOOLS of the College, as well as the Professional Schools of LAW and ENGINEERING, are in full operation.
For further information, address WILLIAM DOLD,
Clerk of Faculty, Lexington, Va.
January 1, 1871. 1 17 6w

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, January 9, 1871.
For circulars apply to
2 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.
2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S ACADEMY,
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
A Primary, Preparatory, and Finishing School. Address Principal, No. 108 S. TENTH St. 2 11 1m

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1008 MT. VERNON Street, Rev. JAMES G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 12 31 smtu2m

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 329 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2m§p CORNELIUS & SONS

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,
A NEW AND ELEGANT
BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,
East Side of Logan Square,
Three Doors above Sumner St.,
Replete with all modern conveniences,
WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.
POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

ELEGANT STORE FIXTURES,
With Marble Counters, Large Fire-proof, Desk Letter Press, etc., will be sold cheap for cash good trade.
No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER THE CONTINENTAL. 12 15 tf

TO INSURANCE COMPANIES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS.
FOR SALE,
BUSINESS PROPERTY, No. 427 WALNUT STREET.
Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.
S. KINGSTON McCAY,
2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, A DESIRable stone residence on Church lane, five minutes' walk from two stations. Modern conveniences. Twelve rooms. In excellent repair. Lot 100 by 235 feet.
Apply to WILLIAM H. BACON,
2 18 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

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A STORE,
On Chesnut or Eighth Street.
ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND FULL PARTICULARS,
"F. B. K."
2 6 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,
Desirable Real Estate,
WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Payable in good and available trade, and partly in cash. Address
2 4 tf "Box 1734, Philadelphia Post Office."

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JOSEPH BECKHAUS,
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Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS
CARRIAGES.
NEWEST STYLES.
Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Broughes, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.
Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 8mrp

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In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.
SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!
We offer for Sale at Par, and Accrued Interest, the FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.
The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest semi-annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.
They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.
The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.
These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity, be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.
In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacific's increase their yearly income *one-third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.
Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
For sale in Philadelphia by
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1 26 tuwthfs40t

FOR SALE,
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
Free of all Taxes,
At 85 and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
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BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
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City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
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HARRISSON GRAMBO,
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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (2 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

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JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
LONDON.
BANKERS
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Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.
A Choice Security.
We are now able to supply a limited amount of the
Catawissa Railroad Company's
7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,
FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.
They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 20 *miles*, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly* 100 *miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.
When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of* 1300 *acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.
They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.
Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.
For further information, apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
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WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR
THE NEW MASONIC
TEMPLE LOAN,
Bearing 7 3-10 interest,
Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.
Interest Payable March and September.
The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
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Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

A LEGAL INVESTMENT
Having sold a large portion of the
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THE MAGAZINES.

"SCRIBNER'S."

The contents of the March number of *Scribner's Monthly* are as follows:—

"Weather-Telegrams and Storm-Forecasts," second article, illustrated, by Professor T. B. Maury; "King Gambrinus and his Subjects," illustrated, by William Wells; "Will She Ride or Walk?" by Miss Trafton; "In a Garret," by Elizabeth Akers Allen; "Lucky Peer," by Hans Christian Andersen; "Homeward," by Lois Brooke; "The Ancient Fenians," by L. Clark Seelye; Victor Emmanuel's Queen," by Elizabeth C. Kinney; "Life in the Cannibal Islands," illustrated, by J. C. Bates; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," illustrated, by George MacDonald; "The Celestials in Sunday-school," by James L. Bowen; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Beyond the Seas;" "Home and Society;" "Books and Authors at Home;" "Etchings," a Musical Party, with seven humorous designs, by C. G. Bush.

From Professor L. Clark Seelye's paper on "The Ancient Fenians" we make this quotation:—

THE ANCIENT FENIANS.

In the early history of Scotland and Ireland a tribe of Celtic warriors stand forth pre-eminent by their bold adventures and warlike deeds. The scenes of their exploits received names still perpetuated in the topography of both countries, and the exploits themselves became the theme of many poems and romances. Finn Mac Cumhail (pronounced Coole) was one of these warriors and their most famous commander. According to Irish annals, he lived and died in the third century of the Christian era. So great was his renown that these Gaelic warriors, who had previously been designated by various names, barbarous to our English ears, were henceforth known as Feinne, Fiana, or Fenians, and as such were celebrated in the legendary history of Scotland and Ireland. They seem eventually to have constituted a kind of established militia, whose duty it was, in the words of an old historian, "to defend the country against foreign or domestic enemies, to support the right and succession of their kings, and to be ready upon the shortest notice for any surprise or emergency of the State."

These meagre historical details give one little idea of the amount of Fenian literature which still exists in ancient Gaelic manuscripts. One of its most accurate and learned students has computed that, were all the Fenian poems and legends published, they would fill three thousand closely printed large quarto pages.

To enter the ancient Fenian order, "every soldier must swear that without regard to fortune he would choose a wife for her virtue, her courtesy, and her good manners; that he would never offer violence to a woman; that as far as he could he would relieve the poor; and that he would not refuse to fight nine men of any other nation. Every soldier must be well acquainted with twelve books of poetry, and be able to compose verses. He must also run well, and defend himself when in flight. To try his activity, he was made to run through a wood, having a tree's breadth, and the whole of the Fenians pursuing him; if he was overtaken or wounded in the wood he was refused, as too sluggish and unskillful to fight with honor among such valiant troops.

"He must be so swift and light of foot as not to break a rotten stick by standing on it; able also to leap over a tree as high as his forehead, and to stoop under a tree that was lower than his knees. Without stopping or lessening his speed, he must be able to draw a thorn out of his foot. Finally, he must take an oath of fidelity."

These are some of the qualifications given to us by an ancient historian, who naively adds:—"So long as these forms of admission were exactly insisted upon, the militia of Ireland were an invincible defense to their country, and a terror to rebels at home and enemies abroad."

"THE ATLANTIC."

The March number of *The Atlantic Monthly*, which we have received from W. S. Turner, has the following list of contributions:—

"Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens," B. W. Ball; "Looking for Pearls, an Oriental Legend;" "Ups and Downs of the Bonapartes and Bourbons," J. A.; "Kate Beaumont," part iii, J. W. DeForest; "John Wesley," G. A. E.; "Marguerite; Massachusetts Bay, 1760," John G. Whittier; "Our Eyes, and How to Take Care of Them," Henry W. Williams, M. D.; "Shoddy," E. P. Whipple; "Prelude to the second part of Faust," Bayard Taylor; "A Passionate Pilgrim," H. James, Jr.; "Active Glaciers within the United States," Clarence King, U. S. Geologist; "The Mulberries," W. D. Howells; "Our Whispering Gallery," James T. Fields; "Recent Literature."

The following extract from B. W. Ball's very excellent paper on "Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens" will be read with considerable amusement everywhere outside of Boston and its vicinity:—

In fact Athens was in some marked respects a community of New England Yankees, prematurely appearing in the recesses of the Eastern Mediterranean; and the history of Athens will never be properly written, except by an American scholar. Mr. Grote, it is true, is in such entire sympathy with that fierce old democracy as to smooth over its faults on every and all occasions, and he himself is a man of Periclean or Websterian breadth of mind; but he has never lived in a community of the Athenian sort, as a New England scholar may be said to have done. In the above Periclean sketch we have all the traits of American democracy carried out in the spirit of its letter, and it has actually been realized in New England, namely, the social and political equality of all citizens; fondness for stump oratory and political discussion, and an average public capable of forming its own political opinions and discharging the duties of public office, as well as shrewd managers of their own private affairs; tolerance of difference of opinion; a love of trade and commerce; a readiness to admit foreigners to citizenship; and, lastly, a degree of intelligence which has made New England the democratic exemplar and schoolmistress of the rest of the United States. This may be said without arrogance, because it is a fact. But further than this, an enemy of the Athenians, in summing up their character, said that "they were made neither to be quiet themselves nor to let the rest of the world be so," thus assimilating them exactly to our modern Yankees in their fondness for innovation, social and political. In fact, the devising of ideal commonwealths, and the discussion of public and private ethics with a view to legislation, were as rife among the free-thinkers of Athens in the fifth century B. C. as they are in its modern Transatlantic counterpart and literary namesake, the Hub. Furthermore, a fish might have been suspended with as much propriety over the deliberations of the ancient Athenian Ecclesia as over those of the Great and General Court in the State House of this Commonwealth. For the Athenians were as great fishermen as our Cape Ann folks, and were immoderately fond of a fish diet, which accounts perhaps for their startling intellectual brilliancy and apprehensiveness, on the theory of Professor Agassiz. Food and fish, says Mitchell, were synonymous terms among the Athenians. Salt fish constituted the principal food of the Attic soldiers and sailors. Prodigious quantities were imported from the Euxine. When the bell of the fish market rang everybody rushed thither, leaving the sophists and orators in the middle of their harangues without an audience; and the Athenian Billingsgate, like that of modern London, was noted for the scurrilous tongues of its dealers. A story is told of an Attic orator who was unfortunately in the middle of his "few feeble remarks" when the fish-market bell rang. There was an instant stampede of his entire audience, with one solitary exception, who, to the surprise of the speaker, "stuck." In pure gratitude he thanked his solitary listener, at the same time explaining the cause of the stampede. It turned out that the fellow was deaf, and as soon as he ascertained that the fishmonger's bell had rung he too fled, leaving the eloquent speaker soliloquizing to vacancy.

This interesting bit of literary history we take from Mr. J. T. Field's gossip about Hawthorne in his paper entitled "Our Whispering Gallery":—

Hawthorne dined one day with Longfellow, and brought with him a friend from Salem. After dinner the friend said:—"I have been trying to persuade Hawthorne to write a story, based upon a legend of Acadie, and still current there; the legend of a girl who, in the dispersion of the Acadians, was separated from her lover, and passed her life in waiting and seeking for him, and only found him dying in a hospital, when both were old." Longfellow wondered that this legend did not strike the fancy of Hawthorne, and said to him:—"If you have really made up your mind not to use it for a story, will you give it to me for a poem?" To this Hawthorne assented, and moreover promised not to treat the subject in prose till Longfellow had seen what he could do with it in verse. And so we have "Evangeline" in beautiful hexameters—a poem that will hold its place in literature while true affection lasts. Hawthorne rejoiced in this great success of Longfellow, and loved to count up the editions, both foreign and American, of this now world-renowned poem.

—W. S. Turner sends us *Our Young Folks* for March, which is handsomely illustrated and is filled with entertaining reading matter adapted to juvenile tastes; *Godey's Lady's Book* for March, which contains several engravings on steel and wood, fashion-plates, patterns for needlework, etc., and a variety of entertaining literary contributions.

The Lady's Friend for March has numerous illustrations and an attractive series of stories and sketches.

—The March number of *The Nursery* presents a variety of attractions in the shape of short stories, verses, and clever illustrations adapted to the tastes of the nursery public.

MARRIAGE.

From Appleton's Journal.

Marriage! No one cares for them now. Paul and Virginia are transformed into Darby and Joan. Benedick has forgotten his toothache, and Beatrice smiles at the story of Hero's death and resurrection—events which sealed her fate as well as her cousin's—with the melancholy conviction that somehow she was compelled to yield to a power far more potent than her own sweet will.

And here the hard and unpleasant truth may as well be stated—namely, that marriages occur in accordance with large general facts, over which individuals can exercise no authority, and that in numbers they are in no wise affected by the temper and wishes of the people. This first fact about marriage is not only prosaic, but humiliating. Shall not these people choose companions for life, and listen to the clerical "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder," at such time as they may mutually agree upon? By no means. The law says they shall do neither of these things; and the peculiarity of this law is that it cannot be violated. Furthermore, all who desire it will not be permitted to marry. What is to be said of such immitigable tyranny as this? Not marry when we choose, and whom we choose! Not to be consulted as to whether we shall marry or not! What is life worth if these things are to be decided without our knowledge or consent? Not much, perhaps; but we might just as well learn the disagreeable fact at once, and submit to it. Nature is fond of cheats, and plays her charlatanry irrespective of persons—

"Men are the sport of circumstances, when
The circumstances seem the sport of men."

Youth has its illusions, and middle age its hallucinations, wherefore these teachings of statistics may go hang. Does not Romeo actually know that he chooses Juliet in preference to Rosalind? Is it at all probable that Miranda would have escaped marriage with Caliban, if she had never met the shipwrecked Ferdinand? Where and what is this tricksy Puck that makes maidens see as he wills, and transforms Demetrius and Lysander, subject to no law save his own? Alas! this plodding and prosaic statist, this withered and bespectacled mathematician, will prove to you that Romeo is mistaken, that Miranda and Ferdinand are both controlled by the superior prevision of Prospero, and that Puck is, after all, nothing but the personified Price of Corn. These illusions and hallucinations are results of the operations of law, and we cannot disturb them, though we pile formula on formula, and equation upon equation, until the revolving earth is light as a feather, compared with the weight of the argument. *Per contra*, what cares passion for the multiplication-table, or love for the differential calculus? A fico for you, law of statistics! Nevertheless, Maud commits an unintentional perjury when she vows her husband shall be the man of her choice, and we all know that Adolphus Fitzherbert will repeat Romeo's blunder.

Leaving the domain of fancy, we find the plain statistical facts concerning marriage running somewhat in this wise:—

The average age of women, when they marry, is 25·46 years; and, of one hundred who reach this age, twenty-one will never marry. With men it fares differently; for, strange as it may seem, more women than men get married, and, of one hundred of the latter who reach the marriage age of 29·5 years, twenty-two will die bachelors. Thus, about one-fifth of our people are doomed to die unwedded, whether they prefer it or not.

Now, the marriages that occur in New York number, year by year, about nine thousand two hundred and eighty—eighteen thousand five hundred and sixty persons—and for every one of these marriages there will at some time be left a widow or widower, for it rarely happens that husband and wife die at the same moment. Some of these widows and widowers will remarry—more of the latter than the former, and because of this fact the actual number of women who marry will exceed the actual number of men. The rule seems to be that about one in three widowers, and one in four widows, remarry.

Of one hundred marriages, about thirteen of the men will be widowers, and only eleven of the women will be widows, the bachelors numbering eighty-seven, and the spinsters eighty, nine. On general principles, there may be no serious objection to old Weller's advice, "Bevare of vidders;" but we, not basing our conclusion upon domestic experience, but upon a series of mathematical calculations, can absolutely affirm that widows do not, by any means, monopolize the matrimonial market, and that there is more to be feared from one spinster than from a dozen widows—let bachelors make a note of this fact—for the truth is, that spinsters have a better success against widows in the hunt for husbands than bachelors have against widowers in the winning of wives. And, as all the hunting and winning is above the will, and superior to it, we cannot say "beware" to any, but simply admonish all to accept the conditions, and to yield as gracefully as possible to their predestinate fate, whatever it may be—whether single blessedness or wedded woe, conjugal felicity or unwedded discontent.

Suppose there be a hundred weddings in New York within a given time, in all respects of the average kind, how many of these persons will be minors? From Paracelsus and Cagliostro down to Home and Fox, not one of all the soothsayers and clairvoyants can tell you that. No palm-reading gypsy, no spirit from the vast deep, let him be called by no matter what boasting Glendower, can tell half so much of these occult events as this interrogating mathematician will learn from his curious figures and bewildering signs. Ask him, and he will reply, without any mummery or gibberish, twenty-four will have been married and about nineteen will be under age. Of this latter number all but one will be women—spinsters not yet out of their teens. At all events, this is the result of his present calculations, and if time and increased numbers should alter the averages he will learn the fact sooner than any one else. The remainder will be bachelors and spinsters of the average age of 29·5 for the former, and 25·46 for the latter.

What the law is that makes bachelors so much more prudent than spinsters we will not undertake to say; but certain it is that maidens make much more haste than young men in getting into the matrimonial net. Still it must be remembered that girls, whether prudently or not, are regarded as marriageable at fifteen, and are certainly so at seventeen; so that, in view of the fact that only eighteen in every hundred of the delicate creatures who marry are under twenty years of age, while forty-three of the same hundred are between twenty and twenty-five, and twenty-two more between twenty-five and thirty, we must candidly confess that they manifest a degree of prudence in the matter that would seriously disturb Mr. Malthus were he only aware of it. We will not say that marriage previous to the adult age is invariably indiscreet; but we will defy any one to form a just conclusion in regard to the age of discretion from the study of marriage statistics. To find this result, the marriage and mortuary tables must be studied together. The question is of some importance, but it must be unwillingly deferred.

But if women come upon the marriageable list earlier than men, they suffer the inconvenience of being stricken earlier from it. After forty-five, women are no longer regarded as eligible, matrimonially, and the demand for wives of this age is so slight as to be hardly worth considering, although we find an occassional widow—still more rarely a spinster—willing to marry even after having passed the sprightly age of threescore years and ten. Under twenty-five years of age the number of women who marry is a little more than twice as great as the number of men; but, after forty-five, the number of Benedicts is more than thrice that of the brides. In one thousand marriages of the average kind as to ages, fourteen women and forty-nine men will have passed their ninth lustrum. Widows remarry at an average age of thirty-nine years, while the average age of widowers who again take to themselves conjugal partners is forty-one or thereabout.

We will not undertake to tell each of our fair readers how old she will be when led to the altar a blushing bride, if that should prove to be her destiny; but we can tell her what the chances are in the present state of our knowledge of statistical facts. If we take the weddings that actually occur, we shall find that in every thousand there will be one hundred and seventy-nine wives under twenty years, while there will be only nine husbands of that tender age. But perhaps these facts will be better stated in statistical terms, thus:—In every thousand marriages there will be—

Husbands.	*Wives.*	*Ages.*
9	179	Under 20 years of age.
292	434	Between 20 and 25 years of age
348	226	" 25 " 30 " "
172	81	" 30 " 35 " "
83	43	" 35 " 40 " "
44	20	" 40 " 45 " "
25	8	" 45 " 50 " "
12	3	" 50 " 55 " "
6	1	" 55 " 60 " "

The remainder, nine men and five women, will be scattered along between sixty and eighty years—an age at which almost any one would be expected to know better. It will be seen, however, that the desire as well as the opportunity for marriage falls off rapidly in both sexes after thirty—up to that age both seems to increase. In twenty-seven thousand five hundred marriages, or thereabout, there will be one hundred and nineteen men and only sixteen women between sixty and seventy years of age, while fourteen men and four women will be between seventy and eighty.

Interesting as these ancients are, there is still another class deserving of something more than a passing notice. We mean old maids. How many are there, and what are their matrimonial chances? We have already stated that twenty-one out of every hundred women who reach the marriage age—namely, 25·46 years—never marry. But even this does not tell the exact number of marriageable women who are waiting for husbands, if indeed so ungallant a thing as this may be said of any. But, then, how is it possible to expect an algebraic sign to be guilty of gallantry? From the best authority that can be had upon this exceedingly interesting topic, it appears that the number of unmarried and marriageable women, within those heretofore mentioned as the marriageable ages—namely, fifteen and forty-five—is about twenty-five per cent. of the whole number of women living between those ages.

Now, if the last census of New York be correct, the application of this rule will show us that the number of unmarried and marriageable women living on Manhattan Island at the time the enumeration was made was exactly fifty-one thousand two hundred and sixty-two. The race has somewhat increased since then; for the total population has been considerably augmented within five years, and during a part of the time the high prices of rents and food articles, the scarcity of labor, the darkened prospects and depressed business activity so loudly complained of among all classes of the community, made the number of marriages less than the average, and added largely to the list of unwedded maidens.

It seems to be a part of the creed of the discontented sisterhood, whether wives or spinsters, that one of the inalienable rights of woman entitles her to a husband. It will be seen that Nature sets her face against this assumption, and makes a very different decree. The truth is, that every woman living between the ages of fifteen and forty-five has twenty-five chances in one hundred of dying an old maid—that is, her chances of marriage are as four to one. This is just enough to give them all hope, and not sufficient to drive any to despair. The complaints of managing mammas are of no avail. Even the ballot will not bring them a better fate, and, with suffrage or without it, one-fourth of all between the above-named ages are doomed to live in old maidenhood and to die unhusbanded.

Our task is done. In dealing with these secrets we have doubtless been dull; but these hard facts will not admit of poetic treatment even if we were capable of treating facts poetically. When Benedick enumerated the virtues of the woman he would consent to husband, he said, "Her hair shall be of what color it please God." He might have trusted the same good Providence—call it fate, destiny, or whatever you will—for all the other qualities just as well. An old adage says, "Marriages are made in heaven," but Benedick's was made in old Leonato's garden, as we all know; and it is absolutely true in every case, as it was in the one we are considering, that those most interested have less to do with the result than they can well imagine, or, if they knew, would be willing to admit. For the individual that which he desires is good, that which he would shun is evil; but in the grand economy of the universe the two are so evenly balanced and so closely intertwined that he must be bold, indeed, who would undertake to say which is which.

Talleyrand, upon being introduced to two young men—one recently married, the other still a bachelor—called the former a happy man, and the latter a lucky dog. This is the broad philosophy of our deductions. Those who live unwedded need no sympathy; those who die married are worthy of no envy, for which of the two events is better no one can possibly determine.

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United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
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Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 25

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870.....$600,388 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John B. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,972 00
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 00
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	149,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11 1m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
JAMES M. LONCACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwf1m REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY, 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

TRUSTEES.

William H. Hamilton,	Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow,	Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young,	Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall,	Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
	Joseph E. Schell.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
46 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 15 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers, Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
8 1 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.
On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes, on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:
It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, and the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, at which said petition be heard on the 8th day of April next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL A. DUNCN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, ELLIS CATTELL.

SHIPPING.

P. LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPAN. FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 \$

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Steam to and from NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, AND QUEENSTOWN.

Steamers sail WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

Cabin, \$75 and \$65; Steerage, \$28. Excursion tickets, good for one year, liberally reduced. Persons sending for their friends can obtain tickets (Steerage) for \$32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow by this favorite route at the same low currency rates.

Passengers booked to and from London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, etc., at lowest rates.

NOTE.—The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line are among the largest in the world, and are celebrated for speed, safety, and comfort. Owing to reduction, rates are now \$75 in Cabin and \$32 in steerage cheaper than other first-class lines.

For passage, or bank drafts for any amount, payable at sight in all parts of Great Britain, Iceland, and in principal cities of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany, and Italy, apply to

WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 *No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.*

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La

The HERCULES will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, March 1, at 8 A. M.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Wednesday, February 22.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, February 25, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, February 25.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Friday, Feoruary 24, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 13 No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES.

Steamers leave every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 1 11

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS,
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6t
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, \$32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.
1 5f

FOR NEW YORK VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL,

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual, THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., VIA CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL,

with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 \$

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at

P. MADEIRA'S,
No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 15 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 46 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 21, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 25, at 10 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 4, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.	Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....\$75	Steerage.....\$30
To London.....80	To London.....35
To Halifax.....20	To Halifax.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1871.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, \$65 and \$75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, \$130.
Intermediate, \$33; steerage, \$28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
12 27† No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 \$

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
1 21 \$ PHILADELPHIA.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:20	Pottstown Accom....	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Potts'v'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train.....	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train.....	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisbg, Pottsville,	
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading.....	8:00 P. M.	From Pottsville.....	12:35 P. M.
To Pottsville.....	3:15	From Reading.....	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downington and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:45, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 2, 4:05, 7, 10:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:10, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25, 7, 7:45, 8:50, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:20, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 Night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:25 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS,

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8:15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12:11 A. M.
Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A.M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M.	
Fast Line	12:40 P. M.
Erie Express	12:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9:50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11:10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 8:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:30 & 6:40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9:50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:20 P. M.
Erie Express	5:45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5:45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3:25 P. M.
Southern Express	5:45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 3:00, 4:00 and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia.....	9:40 P. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	7:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie.....	7:40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia....	12:20 A. M.
"	" Williamsport....	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie.....	7:40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia.....	9:30 A. M.
"	" Williamsport....	6:35 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven..	7:50 P. M.
EASTWARD.		
MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie.....	9:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	10:05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia....	6:50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie.....	9:00 P. M.
"	" Williamsport...	8:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia.	5:30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven.....	8:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport.....	2:25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia....	6:30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport....	12:35 A. M.
"	" Sunbury.....	2:30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia..	9:40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:20 P. M. Sundays at 5:20 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:20 A. M., 11:58 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR N

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Report of the Board of Managers for the Year 1870--Operations of the Institution During the Year.

We have received the forty-third report of the Managers of the House of Refuge for 1870, from which we learn that on the 1st of January, 1870, there were 539 inmates in the House, viz., in the white department 416 (324 boys and 92 girls), and in the colored department 123 (85 boys and 38 girls); that there were admitted during the year into the white department 200 boys and 38 girls, a total of 238, and into the colored department 53 boys and 21 girls, a total of 74, and into both departments 253 boys and 59 girls, a total of 312. There were discharged during 1870 from the white department 192 boys and 54 girls, a total of 246; from the colored department 39 boys and 19 girls, a total of 58; the total from both departments being 304; and there remained on the first of January last in the white department 332 boys and 76 girls, a total of 408; in the colored department 99 boys and 40 girls, a total of 139; making the total in both departments 547.

The following exhibits the manner in which those admitted to the white department during 1870 were committed:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By magistrates of Philadelphia	126	25	151
" courts of Philadelphia	19	1	20
" courts of other counties	37	4	41
Returned after indenture	12	7	19
Returned voluntarily	6	1	7
Total admissions	200	38	238

Of those admitted, 136 were committed to the institution on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest friends. Of those discharged during the year, 56 were apprenticed and 147 returned to their friends. Of those indentured, 26 were to farmers, and the remainder to various tradesmen.

The commitments to the colored department during the year were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
By magistrates of Philadelphia	37	14	51
" courts of Philadelphia	6	..	6
" courts of other counties	3	1	4
Returned by masters	5	5	10
" voluntarily	2	1	3
Total admissions	53	21	74

Forty-three were committed on complaint and by request of their parents or nearest relatives. Of those discharged during the year 31 were indentured, 18 returned to relatives, and 4 to masters.

The health of the inmates was good. Not a single death occurred in the colored department and only three in the white department, one from typhoid fever, one from malignant scarlet fever, and one from double pneumonia.

An appropriate notice is taken of the death of the Rev. Albert Barnes, who was a manager of the institution.

Appended to the report are the accounts of the Treasurer, report of the Superintendent, and an address delivered on the 5th of September last, by the President of the House, on the laying of the corner-stone of the new building intended for the white female inmates.

The Treasurer's account shows that the receipts were $83,752 47
Expenditures 82,946 93

Balance in bank $805 54

Many interesting details will be found in the reports of the Superintendents.

The address of the President contains a brief historical sketch of the institution, a notice of those who took an early and active part in its management, a consideration of those causes which render Houses of Refuge necessary, and a suggestion as to the propriety of connecting a naval school with the present establishment, where those inmates who desire to become mariners could be thoroughly trained in the art of seamanship and science of navigation. The change made in the schools by placing the pupils under well-qualified female teachers is commended.

It is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupation early in the ensuing autumn. When the girls are removed to these buildings, the managers will be enabled to arrange a far better classification of the inmates.

The following are the officers of the institution at present:—

President—James J. Barclay.

Vice-President—John M. Ogden, John Farnum.

Treasurer—Henry Perkins.

Secretary—William S. Perot.

Agent—Harvey R. Summers.

Superintendent of white department—Jesse K. McKeever.

Superintendent of colored department—J. Hood Laverty.

The Board of Managers, twenty-six in number, meet every week. The Visiting Committee make a weekly examination into the condition of the house, the recent cases of admission, and receive applications for the discharge of the inmates.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening the second lecture of the second series of the "Star" Course will be delivered at the Academy of Music by Mr. J. E. Murdoch, who will give "An Actor's Views and Impressions of the Character of 'Hamlet.'" Mr. Murdoch is one of the few living actors who have gained celebrity in the *role* of "Hamlet," and his lecture this evening will undoubtedly be one of great interest. "Hamlet" has been discussed by critics without number, but, so far as we are aware, no actor has given otherwise than in performance any analysis of it, and there is perhaps no actor living who is so well able to perform such a task in a satisfactory manner as Mr. Murdoch. The lecture will be illustrated by readings from the play.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Last evening, John Burton, William French, and James Brown, all colored, and the latter individual passing under the name of "Baldy," made a violent and desperate assault on Daniel States, at the corner of Seventh and St. Mary streets. Mr. States was badly cut about the head, one of his assailants having used a butcher-knife for that purpose. They were arrested by officers of the Fifth district, and will be given a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

LEAD PIPE.—A colored man named D. Frazer was arrested at half-past six o'clock this morning, at Sixth and Market streets, having had in his possession a quantity of lead pipe, which it is supposed he had stolen. The arrest was made by Officer Kugan of the Fourth district. The prisoner will have a hearing at the Central Station to-day.

WINDOW SMASHERS.—Yesterday two intoxicated men, named John Williams and John Delaney, entered a lager beer saloon at Ninth and Passyunk road, and after flourishing about for a while, proceeded to smash the windows and furniture. The two men were subsequently arrested, and have been committed by Alderman Bonsall.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—The album and stationery store of F. L. Moore, No. 131 South Eighth street, was being attempted to be entered by thieves at an early hour this morning, when an officer appearing the robbers decamped. They had proceeded as far as the removal of the wire screen from the bulk window.

RECKLESS.—Patrick Dorsey was drunk and disorderly at Thirteenth and Cherry streets last evening. He created quite an excitement by firing a revolver in the air. Lieutenant McGuffin arriving on the scene, placed Dorsey under arrest, and Alderman Jones held the prisoner in $500 bail.

INFORMATION SOUGHT BY NEIGHBORING CITIES.—The Mayor this morning received a letter from the chairman of a committee of citizens of Charlestown, Mass., in reference to a contemplated annexation of that town and Somerville to the city of Boston. The statistics of the above-mentioned places are given, and the letter requests information as to the plan of consolidation as pursued by Philadelphia.

LODGERS.—The Third District Police Station House last evening contained 132 persons of both sexes who applied for lodgings.

LEAGUE ISLAND.

An Important Message of the Mayor to Councils--The Federal Authorities Deceived--A Respectful Protest.

This afternoon Mayor Fox sent the following message to Councils:—

Impressed with a deep sense of public duty, I address you this communication asking your serious attention to what seems to me to be a marked oversight by the Federal authorities of the object and purposes so recognized and approved by them, of the munificent gift made by the city of Philadelphia (acting, too, as it did from a high patriotic motive) to the General Government for a large navy yard and naval manufacturing establishment. This domain, when tendered, was carefully examined and tested by competent and skilled engineers and scientific men, appointed by the United States Government for this purpose, and it was recommended by them as one of the best sites not only for a navy yard and naval depot, but also eminently well located for a safe harbor and anchorage for almost any number of vessels of war as could be found anywhere, which recommendation was approved by the Hon. the Secretary of the Navy.

This very large property was purchased by the city of Philadelphia, at a cost of over $400,000, for the purpose, and presented as a gift to the Federal Government and promptly accepted by them, with the distinct understanding (whether expressed or implied, still so mutually understood) that steps should be taken at an early day to have the old Navy Yard at Front and Federal streets, covering several acres of ground, for many years a barrier to the extension of public improvements in that part of the city, disposed of, and the establishment removed to League Island, where there should be created a navy yard and naval manufacturing depot of such a character and magnitude as, in view of its proximity to the immense coal and iron deposits of our State, its facilities for obtaining not only all other material, but also any number of skilled workmen in any department of labor and mechanic art from the largest manufacturing community on the continent, as our city is justly acknowledged to be, as would be consistent with the wants and dignity of the Government; and yet, with the exception of the Federal authority entering into the possession of League Island and storing there, year after year, a considerable number of vessels of war, not a single step has been taken to carry out the understanding entered into by them at the time of their acceptance of this gift.

League Island, at this time, remains in precisely the same unimproved condion it was in before the ownership was vested in the General Government; and with this additional serious disadvantage to us, that jurisdiction over the same having passed out of the State and city authorities, we are debarred from the collection of any taxes therefrom, and also from making any improvements through this place—such as the extension of that magnificent thoroughfare, Broad street, down to the river, the establishment of a public ferry on its water front, and the construction of wharves for mercantile purposes and the like. Besides, the old Navy Yard at Front and Federal streets continues in operation there, to the great disadvantage of the public interests, by reason of inability to open streets through the same; and this, too, notwithstanding repeated efforts on the part of the representatives in Congress from this city and State to procure the necessary appropriations, and have the agreement that was made carried out in good faith.

It therefore seems to me that to allow this condition of affairs to continue without making at least some respectful protest on the part of the city authorities, would be to offer those who are charged with the direction of its affairs to the just reflection of their fellow-citizens; and I accordingly suggest to your honorable bodies the propriety of considering what steps are proper to be taken on the part of the city of Philadelphia, through its constituted authorities, to procure at the hands of Congress that recognition which, if justice and right belong to existing obligations on the part of the Federal authorities in connection with the acceptance of the gift of League Island for said purposes of navy yard and naval manufacturing depot, will be granted, and the concurrent removal thereto of the old navy yard at Front and Federal streets. Very respectfully,

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor.

OUR HIGHWAYS.

The Operations of the Department That Has Them in Charge During 1870.

The Chief Commissioner of Highways, Mahlon H. Dickinson, Esq., has just completed his annual report of the operations of the department of which he is head, for 1870. We learn from it that during this period the receipts were:—

From Sewer Rents	$11,731 70
" " Repairing	208 00
" Drays, Wagons, etc	1,023 25
" Building Permits	822 50
" Vaults	913 00
" Hotel, Private and Hackney Coaches	342 50
" Passenger Railway Cars	24,058 33
" Omnibuses	30 00
	$41,981 04
Receipts for 1869	38,577 03
Increase in 1870	3,404 01

The appropriation to the department for 1880 was $606,078 11, of which $595,264 57 were drawn out on warrants, leaving a balance of $10,264 57 to merge. Among the principal items of expenditure are these:—

Paving intersections	$39,630 35
Repairing streets	109,962 72
Repairing unpaved streets	44,000 00
Grading streets and roads	50,000 00
Repairing and rebuilding bridges	24,995 61
Repairing culverts and inlets	24,994 15
Supervisors' salaries	14,562 50
Constructing branch culverts	29,949 38
Constructing new inlets	24,946 43
Belgian pavement laid on Delaware ave.	24,999 92
Bridge on Broad street across Reading Railroad	42,819 78
Drainage of meadows, First and Twenty-sixth wards	20,000 00

Of the cost of the sewers constructed during the year the property-owners interested paid $76,947 40 and the city $6461 72.

One of the most important reforms secured during the year by the Chief Commissioner was the stoppage of all paving with the use of coal-ashes.

AID FOR FRANCE.

Free Transportation of Donations Over our Main Iron Highways.

The following communications were received by Mayor Fox this morning:—

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1871—Dear Sir:—In answer to your inquiry in relation to the transmission of provisions over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the French sufferers, I will state that this company will convey all donations made by individuals or others for that object in the West or interior, over this railroad without charge. If you have occasion to avail yourself of this privilege, please communicate with H. J. Lombaert, Esq., Vice-President, in relation thereto.

Yours truly, J. EDGAR THOMSON, President.

Hon. D. M. Fox, Chairman.

The other communication is as follows:—

OFFICE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD, PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1871—Dear Sir:—Yours of the 21st inst. to W. L. Bradford, Esq., President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, in relation "to the movement in our city in aid of the French and German sufferers by the national vessels to load at this port," and asking "whether the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company would be willing to receive and forward shipments of provisions intended for this object from the several points on the line of your road to Philadelphia free of charge," has been referred to me.

It gives me pleasure to advise you that I have been authorized to comply with your request and will issue the necessary orders to have such supplies forwarded from any point on the line between Trenton and Kensington to this city free of charge.

Respectfully yours, WALTER FREEMAN, General Ticket Agent.

The Mayor also this morning received several communications advising him that quite a number of persons in various parts of the city are engaged in making up clothing, which is to be forwarded promptly on completion.

THE FORMATION OF A NEW MASONIC CHAPTER.—Last evening, at the Kensington Masonic Temple, No. 130½ Richmond street, Kensington H. R. A. Chapter, No. 233, was formally constituted by M. E. G. H. P. Michael Nisbet, assisted by the officers of the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania. The following officers were installed:—H. P., John W. Lee; King, John Roberts; Scribe, Sidney R. Morris, M. D.; Treasurer, Jonathan Dickinson; Secretary, Charles K. Neisser. The remainder of the evening was passed in the rendering of fine vocal and instrumental music, and in the partaking of a fine banquet. A handsome Bible was presented to the new Chapter, on behalf of Columbia H. R. A. Chapter, No. 91, by M. E. Grand Scribe John Wilson, Jr., and was received by H. P. John W. Lee.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture to-morrow evening at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"The Living Questions of the Hour."

A KETTLE.—Ann Norton, for the larceny of a kettle from the store-front of Henry Wilhelm, No. 810 Passyunk road, yesterday afternoon, has been sent to prison by Alderman Collins.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Adjourned.

Nisi Prius—Judge Read.

This Court met to-day, but owing to the indisposition of Judge Read, who presides during this period, an adjournment was ordered until Saturday.

Civil Cases.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Bertrand Louis Cassignard et all, heirs of Elizabeth Soullier, deceased, vs. Henry Lewis. An action to recover arrears of ground-rent to be paid in coin. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

William Overfield vs. Thomas M. Plowman. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $1095.

John Healy vs. Robert Crawford. An action to recover back an overpayment made upon a contract for the building of a house. The defense denied having received the surplus. On trial.

A Distiller's Bond.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The United States vs. Adam Sites, John Sites, and James Fulton. An action on a distiller's bond. In November, 1866, Adam Sites opened a distillery in Hopewell township, York county, giving bond in $2000, and John Sites and James Fulton became his sureties. The revenue officers of the Fifteenth collection district allege that he failed to pay the taxes, thus breaking the conditions of his bond, and hence this suit is brought. On trial.

The Carney Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

The case called for trial this morning was that of John Ayres, colored, charged with the murder of William Carney, colored. It appears that on the night of June 18 last a number of colored persons had a dance in a hall at Fifth and Brown streets, and Ayres, William Pentz, and several others, behaved rudely towards some of the women. Pentz used insulting language to Mrs. Carney, and, when the dance was over, he, or some of his party struck her. Carney, who had been playing for another party elsewhere, came in time to accompany his wife home. Pentz and his friends were on the southeast corner of Fifth and Brown, and Carney started towards them from the northwest corner, with his violin box in his hand; as he was walking over, some one said, "Put it to him, Billy;" and Pentz shot him dead, and the whole party ran. Pentz was tried in September, convicted of murder of the second degree, and sentenced. Ayres fled to New Jersey, where he was arrested in October. It is alleged that he was the party who told Pentz to shoot, and upon that he is being tried as a principal.

F. Amedee Bregy, Esq., appears for the prisoner.

THE FIRE FIEND.

The Conflagration at Petersburg, Va.

The Petersburg *Courier* of the 22d inst. says: About 10 o'clock last night the alarm of fire was given, and its whereabouts was soon ascertained to be in the large furniture store of J. T. Morriss, on Sycamore street. The fire originated in the cellar, where a large lot of manufacturing material was stored. Before the alarm was given the fire had gotten such a start that it was beyond the power of our gallant firemen to check it. The entire building and contents were totally destroyed.

The house of Messrs. R. A. Martin & Co. was also a total loss, containing between seven hundred and eight hundred bales of cotton, between five hundred and six hundred bales of which were destroyed. The fire was then checked by the almost superhuman efforts of the firemen.

LOSS.

The loss of property is immense, far exceeding any that has ever occurred in Petersburg. We are confident that we do not overestimate it when we say that it was $80,000.

INSURANCE.

As far as we could learn at such a late hour of the night, nearly all of the property destroyed was covered by insurance. We have heard of the following policies, to wit:—

Morriss and Martin & Co., in the Georgia Home Company for $13,000.

Martin & Co., in the Farmers' Friend Company for $10,000.

Morriss and Martin & Co., in the Virginia State Company for $10,000.

J. T. Morriss, in the Hanover Company for $3000.

Martin & Co., in the Petersburg Savings Company for $5000.

T. T. Morriss, in the Albemarle Company for $3000.

Morriss' building, John D. Ragland owner, insured in the Manhattan Company of New York for $5000.

Messrs. Thomas H. Bond and Alex. Wilson were also insured in C. H. Cuthbert's agencies, but we did not learn the amounts. Messrs. R. A. Martin & Co.'s total insurance on [stock amounts to $60,000. The building occupied by them is owned by the Centre Warehouse Company, and we believe is fully insured.

It is rumored that several persons were missing, and it is supposed they were burned.

Singular Scene at a New York Fire.

The New York *Post*, in referring to the destructive fire in William street on Monday night, says:—

The fire continued to burn with great fury until nearly 4 o'clock this morning, when the flames were got under control. At this time the whole building, with the exception of the first floor, was completely gutted, and presented a singular appearance. The front wall still stood, apparently as firm as ever, although every vestige of glass and frame had been burned from the windows. The interior was filled with charred beams and remnants of broken furniture, the blackened hue of which contrasted strangely with the glittering stalactites with which they were covered. So intense was the cold, that in some instances a beam that was burning brightly at one end was covered with ice at the other, and the whole front of the building is hung with glittering icicles, many of which are two or three feet long. When the firemen left the scene, between eight and nine o'clock this morning, their coats were frozen so hard that some of them were almost unable to raise their arms above their shoulders.

Disastrous Fire at Buffalo.

The telegraph gave us a brief account of a disastrous fire in Buffalo on Sunday morning. From the *Courier* of Tuesday we glean the following particulars:—

The fire was discovered about a quarter after five o'clock in the morning, in the picture-frame factory of Messrs. Mutter & Hoddick, which occupied the third and fourth stories of the *Evening Post* building. The fire department were promptly on the ground and ready for action. Some of the hydrants in the vicinity were found to be frozen, however, and thus far retarded the action of the firemen as to give to the fire a decided and threatening advantage.

Up from the third story, in which the fire was discovered, the flames rapidly spread to the fourth, and soon had possession of the roof. Downward they went, carrying with them destruction to the property of George J. Bryan's *Evening Post*; and, extending southwardly, the roof of the tobacco manufactory of Gibson F. Howard & Co. shortly became a sheet of flame. To confine the fire to the two buildings mentioned became an important object with the department, and this was pretty effectually done. The fire was an ugly one to handle, and it was not without persistent and well-directed effort that Superintendent French and his force gained the decisive mastery. But this was not accomplished till the flames had worked their way under the roof of the building Nos. 194 and 198 Washington street, in which is situated the news and editorial rooms of the *Courier*.

What with fire and axe, the roof on the north part of the *Courier* building was pretty effectually destroyed; and the News Room, which occupied the fourth story, became a scene of ruin. By "News Room," the uninitiated reader will understand we mean the room in which is put in type all the matter that goes to make up the *Courier*, the *Courier and Republic*, and the *Weekly Courier*. The editorial rooms, on the second floor, were pretty thoroughly drenched. On the second floor of the building was a large quantity of paper stock and the newspaper press rooms. These suffered considerable damage by water.

The estimated loss is close upon $60,000, and the insurance to offset it, $46,000.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

The National Bank Law.

The Line and Staff Question.

Southern Pacific Railroad Bill

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The New Jersey Legislature.

Murder of Marshal Jenkins.

Full and Correct Details.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Duplicates of Stolen or Lost Registered Bonds.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Senate Finance Committee to-day agreed to the House bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue duplicate registered bonds of the United States which may have been stolen or lost; provided the person or party to whom the said duplicate bond may be issued shall file a bond of indemnity. The committee also agreed to, and the Senate passed, the House resolution amending

The National Bank Law

so that it will apply in cases of embezzlement to all the officers, clerks, agents, etc., of said banks.

The Senate Naval Committee to day decided to offer the

Line and Staff

Navy bill as an amendment to the Navy Appropriation bill. The committee regard this as the only course to secure the passage of the measure. It will meet with strong opposition, and may hazard the Appropriation bill.

The McGarrahan Bill

which passed the House a few days ago was laid on the table in the Senate to-day, and there is no possibility of its consideration at the present session.

Friends of the

Southern Railroad Bill

in the Senate to-day endeavored to get the concurrence of the Senate to the House amendment. They will make another effort, and if they fail will ask a committee of conference.

The Fortification Bill

which passed the House to-day appropriates one million six hundred thousand dollars.

Coal and the Tariff.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—When Mr. Schdmaker to-day endeavored to introduce a joint resolution, Mr. Brooks, of New York, wished to have read in that connection a telegram received by him from New York, as follows:—"Coal twenty dollars a ton. Cannot you inaugurate an immediate movement to abolish the duty?"

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis Board of Trade.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The Board of Trade has adopted a memorial to Congress, asking an appropriation of a million and a half dollars for the improvement of the Mississippi between the mouth of the Missouri and Cairo, by means of dykes and other structures which will tend to strengthen the river and give greater depth to the channel in time of low water.

The Murder of Marshal Jenkins.

It appears that Captain Jenkins, Deputy United States Marshal, who was murdered at New Madrid last week, was not killed in the sitting-room of the hotel, but was shot while standing in the doorway of the office of Tickell's warehouse, in which building he and a friend had a sleeping-room. The shot received was a charge of buckshot, which almost completely severed Jenkins' left arm; but notwithstanding the rapid flow of blood from the severed arteries, Jenkins pursued the assassin, firing several shots at him from a revolver, but without effect.

He finally sank to the ground exhausted, and died soon after, although every effort was made to save him. Lindsey Murdoch, United States Collector of the Second district, and the Sheriffs of New Madrid and Jasper counties, have arrived, and will probably take to New Madrid to-day Benjamin Boyce, who was arrested here night before last on suspicion of killing Jenkins.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Legislative Proceedings.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 23.—A communication was received in the Senate from the National Land Reform Association, protesting against the grant by Congress of public lands to railroads. Senator Beesley introduced a joint resolution for an appropriation of $200,000 for life savings stations along the New Jersey coast.

DR. LANAHAN.

The Methodist Book Concern Once More.

The N. Y. *Times* to-day says:—

The committee appointed by the Methodists to try Dr. J. Lanahan, on a very long list of charges, it will be remembered brought their deliberations to a close after many tedious sessions by withdrawing these charges and appointing a sub-committee, composed of Bishop Scott and Rev. Messrs. Bingham, Vernon, and Rothwiler, to investigate the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern, to ascertain whether any frauds had been perpetrated, as alleged. This sub-committee met yesterday at No. 805 Broadway, at 9 A. M., that is, Bishop Scott and Rev. Messrs. Bingham and Rothwiler came together at that hour. But Mr. Vernon did not reach this city until the afternoon. For this reason the morning session, which was closed at noon, was productive of no actual business, and the gentlemen present only received and laid on the table the names of the experts recommended as suitable persons to examine the accounts of the Concern. Of course there was a great deal of informal conversation as to the future action of this body. There was a recess of an hour and a half, and the afternoon session, if it could be so called, did not open until 1½ o'clock, from which time until 3, when Rev. Mr. Vernon having arrived, the first actual business of the day was transacted. The three committeemen did little or nothing. The actual business consisted of the appointment of J. S. Bingham as permanent Chairman and Rev. Mr. Vernon as Secretary. From that time until the hour of adjournment—5 o'clock—the time was spent in examining the recommendations of the eight experts nominated for the purpose above mentioned, and in discussing the best method of pursuing the investigation. Nothing definite was done, nor indeed intended to be done, so that at the hour of adjournment the only fixed result was the order to meet this morning at 9 o'clock. This meeting of the sub-committee, which may extend over two or three days, is called strictly for the selection of the experts whose names will be sent for approval to the counsel, Judges Fanscher and Reynolds, before the appointment is fixed, and the arrangement of the method of investigation. The examination of the accounts of the concern will extend over a period from as far back as 1858 or '59, or may be a little further back, until the present. The names of the experts recommended for this duty it is not deemed advisable to give, for obvious reasons. When the appointments are made they will be published.

FOURTH EDITION

GREAT FIRE IN SAVANNAH, GA.

Loss of a Quarter of a Million.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Appropriation Bills.

The Centennial at Philadelphia.

Opposition of N. Y. Members.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Negotiating the New Loan.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Secretary of the Treasury will early next week announce the appointments of Government agents in Europe to negotiate the new loan. The number will not be very large. In this country, in addition to national banks, all of which are authorized to act as agents, large numbers of others will be appointed to negotiate the loan on the part of the Government.

The Homœopathic Protest.

The delegations from the State Medical Societies of New York and Pennsylvania had an interview with the President to-day regarding the removal of the Homœopathic pension surgeons by Commissioner Van Aernam.

New York Central Scrip.

The argument was reopened to-day before Commissioner Pleasonton in the case of the New York Central scrip dividend, Senator Carpenter and Mr. Horace F. Clarke appearing in behalf of the company. The papers upon which their arguments are based were submitted to the Commissioner, who after full consideration of all the points presented, will deliver his opinion.

FROM NEW YORK.

The French Relief Fund.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce met this morning, and decided on purchasing 2500 barrels of flour for immediate shipment to France on the storeship Supply. An effort will be made to start the vessel off in a few days, with the laudable ambition that she should reach France before the vessel chartered by A. T. Stewart.

Lady Shoplifters.

There seems to be a revival of the recent commotion caused by frequent arrests of ladies at Macy's store in the Sixth avenue on charges of theft. Those previously arrested were of high social standing and respectability, and were honorably acquitted. To-day a respectable looking lady was brought before Justice Shandley, at Jefferson market, charged by James Armstrong, a clerk at Macy's, with having stolen two bottles of claret wine of the value of $2·50. She was held for examination.

FROM THE WEST.

Obituary.

DAYTON, O., Feb. 23.—J. Dickinson Phillips, one of the most prominent citizens of Dayton, died suddenly this morning, aged 58 years.

Ohio Editorial Association.

AKRON, O., Feb. 23.—The second meeting of the Ohio Editorial Association convened in the opera house here. Fifty-seven delegates reported, and this number, it is believed, will be swelled to one hundred this evening. In the absence of the President, Mr. Rothe, of Cincinnati, the meeting was called to order by C. M. Nichols, of the Springfield *Republican*, second Vice-President. An address of welcome was made by J. P. Alexander, President of the City Council. The amplest accommodations are made for all. Two bands of music escorted the delegates to the hall, and words of welcome are found in various parts of the city.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—Hon. Lee Claflin, father of Governor Claflin, died to-day, aged 79.

The Ship Golconda.

of Baltimore, from Liberia for Boston, struck on Bass Rip Nantucket Shoals, on Monday evening. The captain sent his wife and child and some passengers ashore in the ship's boat, and they safely landed at Nantucket.

On the following morning the steamer Island Home left Hyannis to assist the vessel, but after cruising through shoals and around the entire Island of Nantucket, no track of ships could be found, but it is supposed she floated off without much if any damage, and proceeded. No tidings have yet been received from her.

FROM THE DOMINION.

New Brunswick Cabinet.

FREDERICKTON, N. B., Feb. 23.—A new Government has been formed as follows:—G. L. Hathaway, Provincial Secretary; King, Attorney-General; Kelly, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works; Stevenson, Surveyor-General; Messrs. Case, Covert, and Jones are also members, but at present without office. To-day the House was prorogued by the Lieutenant-Governor to meet again on the 5th of April. Considerable excitement prevails in political circles and much mutual recrimination is indulged in by members on both sides of the House.

FROM NEW YORK.

Assisting at a Dog Fight.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—John Jennings, Michael Dusy, and thirty-two others are on trial at the General Sessions, charged with misdemeanor in assisting at a dog fight which took place at the late celebrated Kit Burns' place, in Water street. The court is crowded with the fancy.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Conflagration in Savannah--Loss $250,000--Insurance $125,000.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 23.—A disastrous fire occurred last night, destroying Hodgson's block on Bay street. The loss is about $250,000; insurance about $125,000.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM--THIRD SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the House bill to extend the provisions of the 25th section of the Banking act of June, 1864, punishing embezzlements by bank officers, to banks organized under the provisions of the Banking act of February, 1863. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Philadelphia centennial celebration bill, which was discussed without action until after the expiration of the morning hour, notwithstanding repeated efforts by the Pennsylvania Senators (Scott and Cameron) to secure a vote upon it.

Mr. Conkling briefly adverted to the claim of New York as a more appropriate place for the celebration, and he submitted an amendment to extend the sanction of the Government to the celebration there in conjunction with that at Philadelphia. He argued that the proper course was to provide for celebrations at various points throughout the country.

Mr. Cameron assured the Senate that if the Government would lend its sanction to the enterprise, which was all the bill asked, the people of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania would get up such a celebration as would be creditable to the Government and nation, and one of which the whole country might be proud, and he gave notice of his intention to move to take up the bill in the morning hour of to-morrow, and to press its consideration until disposed of.

Mr. Stewart doubted whether Philadelphia could furnish the same facilities for a great exposition that were possessed by New York.

Mr. Thurman desired to know more of the character of the proposed national exposition before voting upon the question.

During the morning hour the following business was transacted:—

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate bill to amend the bounty laws was passed. It is as follows:—

That all soldiers who were mustered into the service of the United States for three years between May 4 and July 29, 1861, and who were honorably discharged before serving two years, by reason of disability contracted in service, are entitled to receive $100 bounty.

Mr. Wilson explained that the aggregate of expense under the bill just passed would be about $200,000, and it was designed to carry into effect a decision of the Supreme Court. He had failed in his efforts to secure action upon a similar bill passed by the House at the last session, but which involved other matters. This measure presented the simple question of additional bounty.

Mr. Chandler presented concurrent resolutions of the Michigan Legislature for such action as will extend the operations of the extradition treaty now existing between the British and United states Government, so that it may include a much greater variety of criminal offenders against the laws of both Governments than are now provided for by the Ashburton treaty.

Mr. Howard, obtaining leave for a brief explanation, said that years ago he had called the special attention of the Secretary of State to the subject referred to in the resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, and made known to him the inconveniences arising from month to month from the fact that we had no extradition treaty by which criminals of a certain class could be brought to justice. The Secretary had promised to endeavor to secure an alteration of the treaty to meet the requirements of the people of the northwestern frontier. Whether he did so Mr. Howard could not say.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back Mr. Cole's bill for the relief of distillers of brandy from grapes. He said this was not an adverse report, but the committee was indisposed to consider the subject of a change of law in regard to the spirit tax at this session. The bill was indemnitely postponed.

Mr. Sherman also reported adversely upon the bill to increase the internal revenue arising from lotteries and for other purposes, as within the constitutional prohibition against the power of the Senate to originate measures for raising revenue. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The remainder of the session was occupied in the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill and the disposal of various amendments reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

House.

The House passed a bill relative to the taking of depositions *de bene esse* in courts of the United States; also, bill for the extension of the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Canal; also, Senate resolution prescribing the oath to be taken by Senator-elect Miller, of Georgia.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defense.

Mr. Farnsworth advocated the striking out of the appropriations for Fort Pulaski, saying that the improvement in the army and ships-of-war renders the present system of coast defense of comparatively little avail. He hoped that very soon the expenditure for the construction of new forts like those now in existence would be stopped.

Mr. Niblack explained the character of the bill. The Committee on Appropriation, thought it was true economy to expend a little more money on a few of the most important works. The committee had cut down the estimates of the department fifty per cent.

Mr. Farnsworth replied that the policy of the Engineer Corps was to ask twice as much as was wanted, so that the estimates being cut down fifty cents they would get all they want.

Mr. Beck remarked that the Engineer Department said they could get along with one-half of the estimates, and accordingly it was agreed to by the committee. The appropriation of a fraction over one million of dollars was certainly a modest sum until we can see what better defenses should be made.

Mr. Farnsworth recognized the necessity of some sort of defense, but saw no necessity for continuing the present kind of fortifications.

Mr. Welker asked why the committee had proposed an appropriation for new sites.

Mr. Niblack explained that it was desirable to acquire nine or ten sites though not for immediate use. The clause appropriating $150,000 for this purpose was amended on motion of Mr. Brooks, of New York, by the addition of a proviso that no contracts or obligations be incurred for future expenditure therefor.

Mr. Welker moved to strike out the original clause, but his motion was disagreed to.

The bill was then passed nearly in the shape it was originally reported.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the repairs, preservation, and completion of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes.

Mr. Haight offered an amendment appropriating $14,000 for the improvement of Shrewsbury river, New Jersey. He charged that New Jersey had been neglected, having received altogether only $5000, while other States, with far less commerce, had been lavishly provided for. The amendment was agreed to.

Various other amendments were offered and discussed, and some of them rejected.

Mr. Potter, of the Committee on Commerce, said it was a very thankless duty to oppose appeals for the relief of particular places. It was impossible for the committee to comply with every man's wishes, and the House could not expect the bill to pass through the Senate with an aggregate sum to meet the desires of all. The committee had given the subject their best attention. For himself he would confine improvements to the great harbors of commerce and navigation, but as no bill could be carried without a general distribution, the committee had made the best practicable allottment for every man's district.

Mr. Dawes remarked that this bill had come from the Committee on Commerce to the Committee on Appropriations in reviewing it, and while desiring to make some changes, yet they saw at once if the House did not put confidence in the Committee on Commerce, it would be utterly impossible to perfect the bill.

The House should make considerable innovation on the report of the Committee on Commerce. The result would be one of two things, first the failure of the bill here or the loading it with amendments to such an extent that no one here could take the responsibility of voting for it. He submitted whether $4,000,000 in the aggregate was not all that could be voted now for such improvements.

A debate took place involving the character of the bill and amendment offered by Mr. Strickland.

Mr. Farnsworth, in the course of his remarks, said that many of these appropriations were more for the purpose of enhancing the character of property than the promotion of commerce.

Mr. Conger replied, maintaining that the committee had endeavored to make the best possible distribution for the general good.

Mr. Jones, of Ky., said that only about one-fourth of the entire sum was for the South. It looked to him as if this bill was for the improvement of one section of the North to the exclusion of the South.

Mr. Boles offered an amendment for the improvement of Arkansas river.

Mr. Potter objected, saying that Arkansas had not been reached.

Mr. Roots replied that Arkansas never would be reached, and Mr. Potter responded "and never ought to be reached."

Mr. Rogers suggested a substitute appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of the Washitaw river, Arkansas, which Mr. Boles accepted.

Mr. Rogers said there was on this river from five to ten millions of commerce annually.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas 74, nays 47.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Mrs. Murphy, an old lady, residing at No. 2117 Montrose street, died suddenly to-day while eating her dinner. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$8000 Leh gold L	88¼	600 sh Fulton Cl	5⅝